Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

Agriculture in Congress.

There is now a fair prospect that the just claims of agriculture will be recognized by the National Legislature and be made to occupy that position to which, as the foundation of all other industries, it is justly entitled, in the management of the affairs of the government. We have long advocated the claims of that great proportion of our fellow citizens engaged in rural pursuits, to the distinction and recognition which they are to have under the provisions of a bill which has recently been reported from a Committee of Congress and which we hope and believe will finally receive favorable consideration at the hands of our law-makers. The bill which was under discussion in the Committee on Agriculture for a long time, and then perfected in all its details, was finally adopted by an almost unanimous vote of the Committee.

The bill as reported in the lower House of Congress, on Tuesday of last week, creates a Department of Agriculture, the chief officer of which shall be a Cabinet officer to be designated as the Secretary of Agriculture, and shall be in all respects equal to the other members of the President's Cabinet. It also provides for an Assistant Secretary, who shall be a practical agriculturist, and shall receive $3,500 per annum, a veterinary division, to be presided over by an experienced veterinary surgeon, who shall receive $3,000 per annum, whose duty it shall be to investigate all diseases among animals and devise means for their prevention and cure, and a division of entomology, to be presided over by a skilled entomologist, whose salary shall be $3,000 per annum, who is to investigate statistics, and all acts to be strictly private and report upon every variety of insect injurious to textile, cereal and other products of the earth, and suggest preventive legislation. The department is to collect all the information possible in regard to agricultural products and interests, wages of labor, labor supply, rates and facilities for transportation of agricultural products.

These are the leading features of the bill as reported by telegraph to the daily papers. In its present form, it may not meet all the essential requirements, but we are satisfied that so far as it goes, it is in the right direction, and if anything shall be found wanting to render it practical and effective, it can be supplied by amendments. It will doubtless be opposed while on its passage by city representatives whose constituents are mainly merchants and by other Congressmen who fail to see how the government can influence the development of agriculture, and who claim that a department of mining or of manufactures is just as important as one of agriculture. But let it be remembered that half the population of the United States are tillers of the soil, while the other half are engaged in numberless occupations. The chief source of the nation's wealth is also in its agriculture, and the fixed capital invested in this great industry amounts to more than ten billions of dollars.

We are willing to give due credit to the bureau of agriculture for its work in the interests of husbandry, but we believe its influence for good may be vastly increased by raising it to the dignity of a department on an equal footing with the other departments of the general government. It is now only a bureau of the department of the interior, and its ability to promote the objects for which it was intended, is restricted to its few experiments and the limited amount of useful seeds and plants it distributes. But raised to and invested with the power and dignity of a department, its Secretary will be a Cabinet officer, and in this position he will be far better able to execute such measures for the promotion of agriculture, as may be best adapted to that end. Other nations have their Ministers of Agriculture, and why should not we when our agricultural resources are superior to those of any other nation on the face of the earth. Our near neighbor, the Dominion of Canada, whose husbandry, so far as it goes, is almost identical with ours, finds it necessary and for her interest to elevate agriculture and may we not expect to find it equally advantageous?

The bill referred to may not be passed at the present session, but if leading agriculturists in various parts of the country will only use their influence in its behalf, its success can only be a question of time. We hope the Representatives and Senators from this State will exert their influence to help the cause along. It is necessary that the members of Congress should have a higher respect for the department of agriculture than they now have, and this will result from making it independent of, and the equal of the other departments of the government. The farmers also, throughout our broad domain, when they see and feel that the importance of their vocation is recognized and receiving its just prominence at the hands of the government, will gain confidence and become better satisfied to continue in it.

Still Experimenting.

Though agriculture is coeval with our race and tilling the soil was the first occupation of mankind, we are still experimenting, and agriculture, though the oldest and most important of all the sciences, promises to be the last one to be reduced to a perfect system. It would seem reasonable, that the long time that has elapsed since agriculture has been the chief employment of so large a proportion of mankind, should have perfected our knowledge of it, and that this great industry which lies at the foundation of all others, should now be one of the exact sciences, but it is far from it. While wonderful progress has been made in mechanics, and even in those industries nearly allied to agriculture, such as stock-breeding, fruit-culture and horticulture, agriculture lags behind and much of it as practiced to-day is mere guess-work. The farmer plows and plants and sows, and hopes he has complied with all the conditions to insure a good harvest, but he is not free from doubt until the harvest season arrives.

Upon new and virgin soils, agriculture is comparatively simple, but it is when the land exhibits signs of exhaustion and fertilization becomes necessary that doubts as to the best methods begin to trouble the farmer. The value of lime as a fertilizer has been recognized for ages and yet, at the present time, scarcely any two farmers can be found who will think precisely alike on the subject. The question of deep or shallow ploughing still agitates the mind of the husbandman, and the utility of underdraining is so far unsettled as to be discussed both pro and con. The best time for sowing clover and grass seed is still a subject of discussion, and there is great disagreement as to the nutritive value of the different grasses. In fact, there is hardly a topic connected with practical agriculture upon which there is entire harmony of views.

The reasons for this diversity of views and opinions are due to several causes among which are difference in soils, climate and situation. A fertilizer which might work wonders in one locality, would be entirely inert and worthless in another. Deep plowing in one place might be of great advantage when it would nearly ruin the soil in another; so with many other conditions which must be taken into account. But the chief reason lies in the fact that agriculture embraces in its scope, many collateral studies which have been imperfectly taught and never studied systematically as a whole, by the farmer. The art of farming is comparatively easy. It requires but little time to learn how to hold the plow, to use the shovel, spade and hoe, to sow the grain and to become familiar with all the implements used in husbandry, but the science of agriculture involves abstract studies including botany, chemistry, mineralogy and geology, more especially the two former. Chemistry teaches us the character and composition of our soils and the constituent element of our crops, enabling us to supply to the soils those elements which have been drawn out and keeping them in due proportion; it enables us to test the quality and composition of different fertilizers, and also to ascertain the nutritive value of the different products of the earth, and suggest preventive legislation. The department is to collect all the information possible in regard to agricultural products and interests, wages of labor, labor supply, rates and facilities for transportation of agricultural products.

But agricultural chemistry involves great expense in apparatus, skilled observers and carefully conducted experiments which of course, cannot be conducted upon the farm. To conduct these operations successfully, we must have well equipped public institutions centrally located where the practical farmer can have the benefit of them. The Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, was designed to afford these facilities for Maine, and in the few years of its existence, it has accomplished much in that direction. But it is manifest that the people of the State do not yet appreciate its value as they ought as witnessed by the treatment it has received at the hands of the Legislative Committees. Former Legislatures have furnished the means for erecting suitable buildings and meeting deficiencies until last winter, when the institution had got into good working order, requiring only a small annual sum to supplement its regular income from invested funds, aid was refused, and the managers of the institution were directed to bring down their expenses to correspond with the regular income, or charge tuition. The report of the two committees of the present Legislature which have had the matter in charge, made the same recommendations, but at the time of this writing, the Legislature has not adopted their recommendations, and the indications are that they will not. Shorn of some of its most important features and cramped for funds, the usefulness of the institution would be greatly impaired if not ruined. There is a constantly increasing desire on the part of the farmers of this State for more intelligent and systematic methods of farming, and one of the most important means to that end is the State College at Orono, and in spite of ignorant and prejudiced committees, we believe the time is not far distant when this institution will be put upon a permanent basis where it can accomplish the great purpose for which it was designed, and to that end we trust the intelligent farmers of the State will continue to labor.

Mineral Phosphates.

In speaking of mineral phosphates, the Boston *Journal of Chemistry* remarks that it has been assumed by chemists that they have no value as fertilizers, until they have been acted upon by acids and the phosphoric acid thus made soluble so as to be readily taken up by the plants. For many years this point has been regarded as well settled, but now it is thrust back into the field of dispute, and it is claimed that chemical manipulation is not needed in order to render the phosphoric principle assimilable by the plants. A Scotch Agricultural Society of high standing, has been experimenting with undissolved phosphates, and the results are alleged to show that the fine powder in its natural condition, gives as good results on grain fields, as the dissolved material. This is a most important discovery if it proves true, as it at once does away with the expensive chemical treatment, and places the valuable fertilizer in the hands of farmers at a very low price.

Looking at the matter with deliberation and from a chemical standpoint, it is not improbable that some significant facts have been overlooked in the theory of plant nutrition. It is well known that prior to the dawn of scientific agriculture, plants were compelled to find their phosphoric elements in the soil and the soil held it as it came from the disintegrated rocks. Plants were not then fed on cooked food, nor until within forty or fifty years, and it is among the possibilities that cooked food for plants may be found as unnecessary as for animals. In nature, plants have conferred upon them remarkable powers, and root as well as leaf, have chemical work to do which man finds it hard, if not impossible to imitate.

The *Journal of Chemistry* adds: "We have in years past experimented at Lakeside Farm with undissolved bone material and with powdered mineral phosphates, and the results have in every instance surprised us. Crops have for a series of years, been favorably influenced by this form of food, and thus proof is afforded that phosphatic elements are taken up by plants in the insoluble condition, Finely ground bone char has in the first year of its application generously increased the hay and grain crops, and so has powdered mineral phosphate." One thing is essential to success in the use of raw or crude phosphates, and that is extreme fineness of comminution of the rock and bone. If expense is saved in the use of acids, it is increased in mechanical labor. It is no use to apply phosphates to our fields in coarse powder; the agents must be reduced to dust in order that the valuable principles may be available. The *Journal* proposes to continue the discussion of this important subject, and considering the scientific character and able management of this periodical, we expect that valuable light will be thrown upon it.

Notes.

The bill reported by a majority of the Committee, to regulate the studies in the Agricultural College and to cut off all future appropriations, has been indefinitely postponed in the House and the Senate has concurred. This leaves the status of the College unchanged, and a resolve appropriating $3000, to meet deficiencies has passed through both branches. We congratulate the management of the College on the success which has attended their efforts in resisting the attacks of those who would reduce this State Institution to a mere high school. We thought it a proper thing at the time, to join the Committee on Education to that of the Committee on Agriculture, to visit the State College, and in theory we still believe it was right, but the former Committee was so constituted that a report favorable to the College was not to be expected. The minority of the joint Committee made a good fight and won.

The London Standard has the following: Crossing the Atlantic we have the United States, with a rapidly increasing population, already numbering fifty millions, but exhausting their fertile soil with the rapidity that a spendthrift squanders his income; and it is within the range of probability that before many years are past she may cease to be an exporting country, unless more expensive systems of agriculture are adopted.

It is said that wheat is indigenous to the fertile soil of Mesopotamia and when discovered there, was unknown to the new world. It is said to have been brought to Mexico by a slave of the Spanish commander, Cortez, who found a few seeds of it among some grains of rice. From this seed it is believed the wheat of Mexico and the Northern Pacific has been derived. It was introduced into the Islands of Massachusetts in 1602. In 1718 it was brought into the valley of the Mississippi, and in 1746 flour was first shipped from the Wabash Valley to New Orleans. This was a commencement of a trade which has become a part of the immensely important trade of the west, and improvements in the seed of wheat and scientific application in its growth now give the country an annual wheat crop of about 430,000,000 bushels.

There is a good prospect that the coming spring clip of wool will command a high price which is good news to those engaged in sheep husbandry. The consumption the present year will doubtless exceed that of last year by at least fifty millions of pounds, and it is estimated that one hundred millions will have to be imported to cover deficiencies. This calculation is based upon a continuance of the present active demand for woolen goods, or, in other words, of the present activity in general trade during the coming year. The statistics of the trade show that the consumption of wool during 1879 was 295,815,427 pounds, against 246,125,321 pounds in 1878, an increase of 49,690,116 pounds.

The people of Oregon are becoming interested in Sugar Beet Culture, and liberal prizes are offered for the best first and second acre raised in the State.

Sugar Beet Culture.

Our readers will remember that the Maine Beet Sugar Company last season, offered through the Maine State Agricultural Society a premium of one hundred dollars for the best two acres of sugar beets raised under contract with the Company and delivered to them on board the cars or by vessel; fifty dollars for the best one acre under contract delivered as above; thirty dollars for the second best acre and twenty dollars for the third. The Committee to award the premiums consisting of C. F. Libby, R. O. Conant and Irving Blake, have recently made up their report which is as follows: For the best two acres, prize of one hundred dollars to J. B. Read of Bowdoinham, 52 1550-2240 tons; for best one acre, prize of fifty dollars to State Reform School, Cape Elizabeth, 29 205-2240 tons; for second best acre, prize of thirty dollars to the Estate of Cyrus Thurlow late of Deering, 24 tons; for third best acre, prize of twenty dollars to Portland City Farm, 23 1865-2240 tons.

The following reports of treatment of these crops have been kindly forwarded to us by the Beet Sugar Company and we publish them for the benefit of those of our readers who are interested in this industry. It will be noticed that the State Reform School, G. W. Parker, Superintendent, competed for two of the prizes and sent in two reports:

J. B. Read, Bowdoinham. Amount of beets per two acres. 52 tons, 1550 lbs. Soil a gravelly loam; had been very much reduced by the removal of some fifteen crops of hay, as well as close feeding fall and spring; bore about sixty bushels of corn to the acre (on sod inverted the previous autumn) the previous season, being fertilized with ten cords of barn manure and 200 pounds of superphosphate of lime to the acre for the crop of corn. Corn stubble plowed in the fall of '78 and in the spring of '79 eight cords per acre of green barn manure spread upon the furrows and the ground again cross-plowed; the plowing in each case eight inches deep. The land was then made fine and light by the use of the Randall harrow and smoothing harrow. Furrows were opened with Chandler Horse Hoe, about six inches deep and eighteen inches apart. In these furrows phosphate at the rate of one-half a ton per acre was sprinkled and the furrows again filled. The cost of seed was $1.67 per acre (I have forgotten the quantity or price of seed per lb. Time of planting, from the 8th to the 10th of May. Time of harvesting, from the 20th of October to the 1st of November. Distance of plants in row, 8 inches. Time of thinning, when the leaves were about five inches long. Cultivation, weeds were pulled when the beets were thinned and kept clean *between* the rows partly with hand hoe but mostly by a small harrow drawn by a horse. Distance of rows 18 inches, as before stated.

Maine State Reform School, Cape Elizabeth. Amount of beets per acre, 29 tons, 205 lbs. This piece of ground was planted the year before with sugar beets. Five cords of barn manure was ploughed in and subsoiled, and about one-half ton of porgie fish chum, ground with plaster, was used in the rows. The seed used on this piece of ground was mainly French seed, and was planted the 16th of May. The width between rows was 14 inches; and between plants in the rows, 8 inches. The work of thinning out commenced about the 5th of June, and the work of harvesting, about the 20th of October.

Cyrus Thurlow, Deering. Amount of beets per acre, 24 tons. Land a deep muck in good condition. The land was prepared by spreading and ploughing in five cords of stable manure to the acre; the ground was then harrowed; we then spread about thirteen hundred pounds of Cumberland Bone Superphosphate to the acre. Crop grown the previous year, green peas and squashes. Time of planting the seed the first of May and thinning the middle of June; width between rows fourteen inches. Plants left in the row from four to eight inches apart. Time of harvesting the first of October.

Maine State Reform School, Cape Elizabeth. Amount of beets 46 tons, 1200 lbs. on two acres. This piece of ground was ploughed up the year before and planted with potatoes. The seed used on this piece of ground was mainly German seed. About forty pounds were used on these two acres. Twenty-five barrels of porgie fish chum, mixed with scrapings of the streets of Portland, was used as top-dressing, and harrowed in. One ton of beet fertilizer was used in the rows. The seed was planted May 28, and the work of thinning out commenced about June 15. The width between rows was 14 inches, and between beets 8 inches. The work of harvesting was commenced about the 20th of October.

T. G. Rich, Farm Superintendent, College Farm, Orono, Me. Amount of beets per acre, 18 tons. 1440 lbs. The land the beets grew upon was a sandy loam; the land was plowed in the fall of '78 and was again plowed and subsoiled in the spring. Manure (cow manure) was spread on at the rate of 10 cords per acre, and plowed in same. We also spread on unleached hard wood ashes and salt, ashes at the rate of 30 bushels per acre and salt at the rate of 15 bushels per acre, and harrowed in same with Thomas' smoothing harrow. The previous crops for several years past have been Mangel Wurtzel beets. The seed sown was purchased of the Sugar Beet Company (imported seed), and sowed same May 10th with drill at the rate of 14 lbs. per acre. June 7th they were hoed and thinned out. The width between rows was 26 inches and width between plants in the row was 12 inches. They were hoed three times by hand. They were harvested Oct. 14-25, and shipped on the cars at Orono to the Maine Beet Sugar Co., Portland.

Portland City Farm. Amount of beets per acre, 23 tons, 1865 lbs. The land was a rich clayey loam prepared by deep ploughing and harrowed until very fine; the previous crop was yellow-eyed beans; the kind of seed was that producing the red-dish beet; the amount of seed per acre not designated; the kind of fertilizer common stable manure, applied by spreading on the surface and ploughing in; the time of planting from the 10th to the 20th of May; time of thinning out, from the 10th to 30th of June; width between rows thirteen inches; width between plants in the row six inches; harvested from 15th to 25th of October.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Apples for Aroostook.

Notwithstanding its productive soil, a reference to census statistics shows that the settlement of northeastern Maine proceeds very slowly. What the present population of that section of the State may be will be known with accuracy only when the census of 1880 is made. But between 1860 and 1870 Aroostook county gained in population only at the rate of 110 persons yearly, or from 22,479 to 29,579. When we consider the vast extent of really good land, the best in the State and probably the best in New England, which that section offers to settlement, and also remember the great outflow of people from Maine, amounting to the entire natural increase, we must confess that the advance named was very meagre indeed. The difficulty of getting into and out of Aroostook has doubtless discouraged emigration thither greatly, in this age of easy and rapid travel. Some were kept away by fear of the climate, which, however, is quite as good as that of the rapidly growing States of Minnesota and Wisconsin. I think, however, that the supposed incapacity of the whole territory to produce tree fruits, and especially apples, was no small factor in deterring many from taking up farms there. I know that here in Vermont it has been a constant objection to our more elevated towns, and those on the northern slope at the upper edge of the St. Lawrence valley, that fruit would not grow there. It has depressed the price of farms from 25 to 50 per cent. as compared with the lands of the Champlain and lower Connecticut valleys. So great has been this evil that strenuous efforts have been made to find varieties of apples, cherries and plums adapted to the colder portions of the State. When I came to Orleans county in 1866, having been brought up among the multitudinous orchards of the Kennebec, it never occurred to me that there was any part of New England, especially of Vermont, where apple trees did not thrive. I confess that I should have hesitated considerably about coming here, had I been advised that the only thing of the apple kind grown about lake Memphremagog was the Siberian crab. But when once settled and at work upon the soil, (for I have pursued my profession but little since, for the benefit of my health, I removed here from Massachusetts,) I had to face the disadvantage as best I might, and I think I have reason to be both glad and proud that I have been instrumental, with others, in making the Memphremagog valley what it is now rapidly becoming, a valley of orchards.

I have in previous communications to your columns named some of the varieties that have been found to succeed here. I propose now to give a more complete list of apples grown with success in this vicinity and across the neighboring line in the Province of Quebec, or Lower Canada. Our earliest sorts are the three Russian apples, Tetofsky, Yellow Transparent and Grand Sultan. The former is considerably known east and stands among the few sorts recommended by the Minnesota Horticultural Society for general cultivation. The tree is a rather slow grower, and somewhat hard to transplant successfully, having when young but few fibrous roots. When established it comes soon to bearing, and bears abundantly. But except in rich garden soils it has the fault of dropping half or two-thirds of its fruit after they are three-quarters grown. These windfalls, however, make good pies. The ripe apples are handsome, very good in quality, and of medium size. The Yellow Transparent is an apple of the general appearance of the well-known Early Harvest, though more conical in shape. The tree bears young, and very heavy crops alternate years. They all stay on the tree until fully ripe, when they are of a subacid taste, very fragrant, mellow and juicy, with a pleasant, but not rich or high flavor. The Grand Sultan is very much like the Yellow Transparent in tree and fruit, but the latter is of a larger size, higher flavor, and not produced in quite so great profusion. These are all August apples. I might perhaps add to the list another Russian which has borne with me the last two years, called St. Peter. It resembles the Early Joe, a small, handsome and fine flavored fruit, valuable for home use, if too small for market.

Among the September apples the one naturally first to be named is the Duchess of Oldenburgh, which is already so well known as not to need description. Though not of high quality its early, regular and profuse bearing of large handsome apples makes it popular even where better fruit can be grown. I have found it the most money yielding apple in my orchard, never bringing less than one dollar a bushel. Forty-seven trees five years planted have netted over ninety dollars for each of the two past years. Just following the Duchess in season is the Peach apple of Montreal. This is a yellow apple, similar to the Porter shape, with a delicate pink cheek. It is as productive as the Duchess, but only in alternate years, when my trees now ten years planted, are good for two barrels apiece. In quality they are much better than the Duchess, but to realize this they must be allowed to ripen fully on the trees. If picked before full ripeness they will mellow, but do not develope their flavor. This is an unprofitable characteristic, which makes them of use, commercially, only for a near market. The earliest sweet apple we have is Pringle's Sweet, which is a heavy bearer of apples about two inches in diameter, as rich as figs when baked, and not bad to eat raw. A new Canadian apple called Fameuse Sucree, has lately appeared, which bids fair to take the lead of all others, not only for cold but for all climates where apples grow, as the most delicious fruit known. I have had the variety in my grounds but two years, but have distributed fruit obtained in Canada among lovers of good apples in all parts of the country. The Universal Verdict is "best of all apples." It combines acid, sugar and spice in a way to make one think of the tropics rather than the "cold north." The tree seems perfectly hardy, a good grower, and as I have seen it in Canada an abundant bearer. It is fully colored early in September, but keeps in perfect condition for six or eight weeks after gathering. Size medium, color dark mahogany red, flesh white with red stains. Another new Canadian of this season is the Decarie, size of the Baldwin, dark red with a purple bloom, like a grape, a perfect beauty to look at. The flavor is rich, spicy, and somewhat quince like. I think it not quite soft enough in flesh for the desert, but it is a queen among pie apples. Trees productive, apparently quite hardy, early bearers and productive. These two desirable apples have been lately brought to notice through the premiums offered for valuable unpropagated varieties by that useful institution, the Montreal Horticultural Society.

Among October apples the St. Lawrence stands first in point of quality. It is a good, but not a very early bearer, and to develope its merits the tree requires good cultivation or a naturally rich soil. It is a large apple with broard red stripes and splashes on a yellow ground. It is regarded as a very profitable market apple when the trees have come to full bearing, but for this we must wait about as long as for the Northern Spy. The Emperor Alexander is a large and very showy apple in season early in November. The tree is productive, and the size and beauty of the fruit make it profitable as a market fruit. In quality it is barely good, being too hard and insipid for the desert, and destitute of the full flavor demanded in a really good culinary apple. A better fruit for this season, though not so handsome, is a Wisconsin apple with the unpromising name of Plumb's Cider. It was so called for its resemblance to an old variety much grown in Pennsylvania and the west, called Smith's Cider. It is not really a cider apple, but a nice mellow, eating apple. In size and appearance it somewhat resembles a Yellow Bellflower, with a few red splashes on the sunny side. It is a strong, thrifty grower, quite hardy, and very productive. I find this is spinning out too long, and reserve notice of our winter apples for another time.

T. H. Hoskins.

Newport, Vt.

For the Maine Farmer.

Something to Think About.

In the course of my practice on the farm I am continually running against questions asking for a solution, and also running against facts which do not comport with some of the teaching of farmers, as expressed at conventions or published in the columns of the agricultural press. When I meet a result I know it has a cause, and I do not feel satisfied till I find the cause. When we farmers are enabled to interpret results aright in all cases, we shall know more about our business than is now the case. I have been making butter this winter from a herd of cows which came in fresh in the fall. Their feed has been a uniform ration of concentrated food made up of a mixture of corn meal, cotton seed meal and bran, together with a fodder ration of two parts corn fodder to three parts good hay. In December the hay fed was very early cut, before being fairly headed out, and secured in excellent condition, literally dried grass which we hear recommended so highly for the dairy cow. Of course the cows responded with a generous flow of milk from which was made a very satisfactory quantity of butter. That quality of hay being all fed out, about the first of January the cows were changed to a mow of hay not cut quite so early, or about the time it was fully grown, and before it was out of blossom. The other feed remained precisely the same as before. The result was that every one of the cows fell off very perceptibly in their milk. Of course this was no surprise. When, however, the skimming of this milk came around, I was immediately called upon by the dairy maid, who presided over the skimmer and cream cans, to account for the very sudden increase in the quantity of cream. The investigation which of course followed, proved the fact that while we were having a less quantity of milk, yet we were getting more butter per day than when the cows were giving the larger flow of milk. This result was a perfect surprise to me, but nevertheless a fact.

There is being much said at the present time about the value of the root crop as food for stock, and dairymen are urged to give increased attention to their cultivation instead of purchasing concentrated feed from the west and south. Of late so much is this dwelt upon that one who has not a quantity of roots in store for his stock, begins to feel himself an old fogy. A neighbor of mine, J. L. Howe of Greene, runs a large butter dairy, furnishing a stipulated quantity weekly for Boston parties. Having his attention called to the value of the root crop for milch cows, he grew a considerable quantity of beets, and in feeding them out experimented carefully to learn their value as a substitute for grain. The testimony was emphatic that the milk when the cows were thus fed yielded but little cream. While the quantity of milk was kept up the yield of butter largely fell off. No efforts have since been made on that farm to grow roots as a substitute for grain in feeding for butter. John Dillingham of Leeds, makes butter for customers in Lewiston. Having raised a large crop of beets at small cost, it occurred to him that he had discovered a way to avoid the former outlay for concentrated food, and to that extent increase his profits. In due time the beets were fed, but only a thin cream appeared on the milk. The result was so emphatic that no field of beets is now found growing on his farm. Roscoe Dillingham of Turner, has for many years made butter a speciality; and in that business, together with pork raising, has made himself independent and his farm rich. When he first commenced he saw the advantage of growing his feed, if it could be done, on his own farm. So he tried the beet crop. He could grow the beets, but they did not give him the butter; and he has always claimed that he could water his milk when he wished to, easier than to grow, cart, store and handle beets for the purpose. He has since purchased annually many tons of corn, cotton seed meal and bran for feed, and himself and farm have all the time been growing richer for the outlay. These results go to prove that milk production is one thing, and butter production another and quite a different matter, and that butter farmers need a literature of their own rather than to place their reliance upon the statements of milk farmers.

Z. A. G.

For the Maine Farmer.

Horses in Nova Scotia.

In looking over the columns of the Farmer of January 3d, my eye rested on a letter written by "Traveller" upon the merits of some year of our stock horses, or at least two, one in King Co., Richmond, imported and owned by Mr. Bill, the other Landers Knox of Annapolis Co., imported by Mr. Landers, and now the property of George Armstrong, Esq. I am a constant reader of the Old Farmer and take great interest in perusing the different articles written for its pages, especially those concerning the horse, but as I noticed only two mentioned by "Traveller, and they, if I mistake not, have been spoken of in your paper before, I thought for the encouragement of others who are also interested in the improvement and breeding of this noblest of animals, to mention (fearing you might think we had no others) that whilst visiting the western counties of our Province, I have met with some as fine driving horses, colts and weanlings, as are to be found in any country where importations of high bred stock has not been carried on to any great extent. First come the Flying Frenchman's, which, as drivers, cannot be surpassed, and as trotters seem hard to beat; next come the offsprings of Lander's Knox, fine muscular animals, they too are troubled with speed, especially on the track where they have fought some hard battles; then some the colts Mambrino's, Abdallah's, Live Oak's Fearnaught Beauty's, and others, whose history I am ignorant of; these colts and weanlings if nothing happens to them, will certainly have some good stories to relate when they appear upon the stage of action. I only had the pleasure of seeing two Mambrino's, which no person could help pronouncing very fine; the Live Oak's or Morrill's, I found scattered along from Windsor, in Hants Co., to Wilmot in Annapolis Co., and I must confess that such a lot of colts from ordinary mares I never saw, the oldest I believe are two past, and Sir, they presented horses now, not one mean or blemished colt in the lot as far as I could judge, or learn from inquiry. Some have been broken and drive like horses full of vim, intelligent looking, fine muscle, and their step seems perfect; their owners feel proud whilst showing them, and all lament that the old horse could not have been kept or got back to the Province. The Fearnaught Beauty's colts are fine, this horse as I believe, weighs only 950 pounds, the lightest stock horse of the whole, yet by his fine breeding, must with right kind of mares prove a valuable animal. I could mention others but will not trespass farther. Mr. Bill and Landers deserve great credit for importing these horses, also the others who are likewise engaged, and while each seem striving for the best, let all contentions cease, meet together and work together, like men of one firm whose greatest object may be to bring this noblest of animals up to the standard of perfection, and thereby secure a blessing to your posterity and county never to be forgotten.

Fair Play.

For the Maine Farmer.

Tree Planting.

I noticed in the Farmer, a well written article on orcharding in Maine, over the signature of "B." It appears in the article that the trees had all the conditions necessary for a valuable orchard, except one, and that is a vital one, and is the cause of the failure of thousands in growing orchards. It appears that it was not the want of culture or the selection of varieties, as they were good, and if the Porter and Gravenstein for Autumn and the Yellow Bellflower, Northern Spy and King of Tompkins Co., were added to the winter sorts, they would have been nearly perfect. Nor was there an error in selecting from a Maine nursery, though the trees might, perhaps, have been a little too old, large or in a bearing state, as men often err in this regard, wishing to obtain trees, that they hope will bear a peck or more the first or second year, but they usually get no fruit the first or second year, and less growth, than from younger trees, unless they bestow more than ordinary care. But this is not the great error in planting trees. Nor was the lice the cause of the trees failing to grow the first year, but they were the sequence as they are always inclined to attach to, and prey upon stunted trees as well as animals; vigorous growing trees and animals are not generally troubled with them, but will usually overcome them with good culture and feed. If not, the trees should be washed with weak lye or soap suds. Now it appears, all this was done, caterpillars and borers all destroyed, but "B" says, "My labor has been to a great extent without avail; they didn't grow a hair's-breadth for two years, one-half of my trees are dead, half the rest are living at a poor, dying rate." Moreover, in the conclusion of the amusing and interesting letter on "that orchard of mine," says, "I am fain to ask what more could I have done for my orchard." Now B. could and should have pruned or thinned the trees to three branches, being all there is room for at the first formation, and is the best form a fruit tree can have for all practical purposes; also removing all surplus leaves or fruit buds if any before setting them. The true cause of the trees failing to grow was too much evaporating leaf surface, which evaporated the sap faster than the mutilated, broken roots, (which usually occurs in lifting trees in the nursery), could supply the demand; thus the trees were soon pumped dry of sap, leaving none for the organs of the bark to absorb and do business with; hence, the trees being unbalanced, no growth could take place. It is true, a tree must have leaves enough to cause a continual flow of sap or enough to keep the cells or vessels of the sap-wood full and at the same time evaporate the superfluous elaborated gases (oxygen, &c.) Too many leaves on a young tree when transplanted has about the same effect on the growth as no leaves at all; in either case no growth is made, as the organs of the bark can do no business. A young tree grafted or budded near the collar of the tree with one bud will often make more valuable growth in one season. I once set several young trees, budded at the collar and which were an inch in diameter at the collar and five feet high, and thinned as above described. But an unruly ox of mine broke from the yard and it was the first tree he came to, and he broke off the whole top, three feet high, leaving not a bud on the tree; fortunately a latent bud in the bark, started a foot from the ground and made a vigorous growth nearly four feet high, forming three branches near the top; I tied it to the broken stub, lest the wind might break it off. The next spring sawed the old stub off very scarfing as near as possible to the sprout, and tied it to a stake, and now no one can discover where the wound was made, as the wood and bark below and above are of the same appearance. The tree is in bearing and the largest and best formed in the lot. Now, trees that barely leaf out and make no growth for one or two years are worthless, being a stunted trees, and often a few latent buds start at or near the collar of the tree, and if the root is one of those smart sorts, will often make a good tree, if rich soil is mounded around it. But generally it is better to pull it up and set a seedling and graft the same spring. Stunted trees usually get lousy. Now if "B." will read the letter on "errors in planting orchards," or the letter in reply to G. Fernald's letter on fall planting, I think he or she will learn "what more can be done for that orchard of mine."

Monmouth. A. Smith.

For the Maine Farmer.

Notes and Queries.

Can some of your readers give through the columns of the Farmer the time and method of sowing the seeds of the White Pine and Cedar, or the title of any book that will give the above information.

Subscriber.

Much has been said and written within the last two or three years about the Cooley System of raising cream. It is represented by those interested in the sale of this creamery, that this system is for many reasons, superior to any other. Now I wish to enquire through the Farmer of those who have had practical experience in this, or any other deep can system of raising all the cream in twelve hours by means of reducing and keeping the temperature below 50 degrees, whether there are no drawbacks to this system? It is said by some that this method does not give as much butter, excepting in very warm, sultry weather, as the old way of setting milk in open pans; also, that it requires a churn of greater capacity, and takes a longer time to bring the butter. It is also claimed by some that the butter will soften quicker when brought into a warm room, than that made from cream raised in open pans, at a higher temperature. I believe in adopting all real improvements in dairying. And if the objections I have noticed are groundless, and it is found in practice that this system is all that is claimed for it. I think many besides myself will be glad to know it from those not interested in manufacturing or selling these new creameries. Will some of those who have Davis' Oscilating Churn in use, please give the result of their experience. Will it churn very stiff cream as thoroughly, as quickly, and with less labor than any of the crank churns? I suggest to our brother dairymen that we may all be benefited by a more frequent and extensive interchange of ideas and experiences in all our dairying operations, including the breed, feed and care of cows, as well as the process of making and marketing the butter.

Winthrop. Dairyman.

Now is the time to look after the early lambs; every ewe should have a place where she can eat grain with the sheep, for it will pay a big interest, I know it by experience. I was back in the country some years ago, when looking at some lambs the owner told me those lambs would eat oats. I told him if he would give them so many oats per day I would give him so much for them. He reckoned the amount of oats it would take to feed them, and found that I had offered him fifteen shillings per bushel more for the oats than he could get in Bangor. After I left butchering, as a trade, I went out in the spring and fall and bought a few lambs and calves and the butchers killed and sold them for half of the profit on them, and on the lot which the man fed for me no one would go halves with me, it cost so much to feed them, that they thought they would not be worth the feed; early lambs then would weigh from fifteen to twenty pounds each, this lot averaged thirty pounds, and sold for twenty-four cents per pound; then the average price was three dollars per head, but for this lot I paid three dollars for the lambs, and two dollars and seventy-five cents per head for feeding. Now Mr. Editor, the lambs cost me five dollars and seventy-five cents, and I received for the carcass and pelts seven dollars and seventy cents, which gave me a profit of one dollar and ninety-five cents per head, which shows what feed will do. I know by experience that every farmer who raised early lambs can make it pay to feed extra grain; some people think I am wild in my statements, but facts are facts, and what I know by experience I am willing to give to your readers and to the world.

Hampden. W. Arey.

I claim the name of Shamrock for my black stallion, foaled June 5th, 1867; stands 16 hands, weighs 1100 pounds; got by Black Sultan, he by Gen. Knox, by Vermont Hero, by Sherman black horse, dam Messenger mare.

Monroe. Thomas A. Ritchie.

I wish Mr. Arey would explain his piece he put in the last week's Farmer. It cannot be that it cost him six dollars per head to winter sheep. I cannot understand it.

Yarmouth. Farmer.

Will some one please inform me through the columns of the Farmer, if they know of a remedy for hens eating their eggs?

New Sharon. Subscriber.

☞The Legislature of the State of Delaware offers ten premiums the present year, ranging from $150 down to $10 for raising beets for sugar. Four premiums for the same purpose last year were awarded as follows: The first of $100 to E. C. Fenman, 26 tons to the acre, yielding 5,984 pounds of sugar; the second to I. P. Richardson, 19 tons to the acre, 4,532 pounds of sugar; the third to B. F. Hurlack, 15¾ tons, 3,971 pounds; the fourth to J. R. Green, 14½ tons, 2,946 pounds.

Woman's Department.

Maine-Raised Wheat.

I have thought for some time that I would write a small piece for our column, but household and other cares have heretofore prevented; but as to-day is a rainy day and I have a few moments to spare, I may as well begin now; and in the first place, I want to say that I fully concur in Clarissa Potter's remarks in regard to home raised wheat, that is, so far as I have personally had any experience with it. My husband thought, or rather used to think, that it would be a fine thing to raise his own bread stuff, so a few years ago he sowed a quantity, (I forget just how much) and awaited results. He did not get so large a crop as he expected, but still felt quite pleased with it because it would save buying *so* much flour. He had it ground in a good mill and we commenced making bread of our own raising. Well, to say the least, it had all the poor qualities mentioned by C. P., and I solemnly believe about a dozen more. Oh how glad I was when I saw the last of that flour from home-raised wheat. But a year or two after that, my husband, thinking perhaps it was on account of the season (for it had been very wet during that summer) that his wheat made such poor flour, thought he would try it again; but he met with no better success than formerly, so came to the conclusion that his land was not suitable to raise wheat upon. He had as great a distaste for the home-grown as I had, and the other day when reading C. P.'s article he said that was all true, and thought it very sensible. Although I haven't any doubt but there are places and soils in Maine where wheat can be grown to look nearly as nice as flour that we buy, in fact I know of some that have raised wheat that could scarcely be told from the western, but not in this immediate vicinity. But if Maine can't be the Dirigo State on wheat raising, there's enough other things that it does lead off in; and perhaps if they keep trying they may, in time, get to be not far from the head even in that line. What has become of Laura I wonder? I should very much like to see another of her spicy articles; hope she hasn't got discouraged in a good cause. I think I must say just a few more words about that wheat. Since writing the above I have read W. P. A.'s article on the question, and although I am a great admirer of his writings, yet I must say I think he comes down a little hard on Clarissa and Clarissa's husband. I know that my husband isn't the sort of man that he describes, and yet he

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, March 20, 1880.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

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Special Notice.

The publishers of this paper are desirous of completing their set of the volumes of the FARMER from its first publication to the present time and they need volumes 10, 11 and 12, to give them the full complement. If any of our readers have all, or either of these volumes, or have knowledge as to who does possess them, they will confer a favor upon the publishers by communicating with them.

Collectors' Notices.

MR. C. S. AYER, Agent for the FARMER, will call upon our subscribers in Lincoln county during March and April.

MR. J. P. CLARK will call upon our subscribers in Waldo county during March.

The Monroe Doctrine.

The United States has always adhered to one foreign policy which has received the endorsement of all parties and the approval of every party leader. Washington in his farewell address to his countrymen, wisely declared that "against the insiduous wiles of foreign influence the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake." In 1823 President Monroe in a message to Congress upon questions then existing, relative to our northwestern boundary, and of proposed arrangements with Russia and Great Britain, followed in the footsteps of Washington and avowed that "in the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangement in which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American Continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are not henceforth to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power."

At the time this declaration was promulgated to the world, there did not exist, upon either of the American Continents, any territory outside of the United States, which was not claimed by some European power. This announcement became therefore, a notice against the occupation of any territory, upon the pretense that it was unoccpied, and this notwithstanding the territory involved, was or was not claimed by the United States. The vast territory between the Atlantic States and the Pacific was then mostly unoccupied, and the "Monroe doctrine" protested against the colonization of this territory, or any part of it, by any power of Europe. It was feared at the time of this affirmation that the "Holy Alliance" of Europe, would aid Spain, in reducing her South American Colonies, and President Monroe, in the same message, asserted that we must consider any attempt upon the part of European powers, to extend their system, to any part of this hemisphere, as "dangerous to our peace and safety," and he further declared that this Government could not permit any interference of the powers of Europe, for the purpose of oppressing any of the States of those Continents, "or controling in any other manner their destiny."

This message was the announcement of a principle of foreign policy which should be recognized as governing our relations with foreign powers. It was a bold, broad asseveration to all the world that henceforth, territorial questions touching these Continents were to be managed by the "free and independent" States already established upon them. It meant that no European power should be permitted to gain a foothold here by direct colonization, political intrigue, or the agency of gigantic foreign corporations, for the "allied powers of Europe could not extend their system to either portion of the American Continent without endangering our peace and happiness."

This American policy as uttered by President Monroe, has been strictly adhered to by every administration to the present hour, and it is safe to say it always has, and always will receive, the approval of every American citizen. There has never been but one attempt by any power of Europe to interfere with it, namely that of Louis Napoleon, who planned to make the Archduke Maximillian, Emperor of Mexico, and to hold that Country as a dependency of France. The presence of General Sheridan with seventy thousand men on our south-western frontier effectually secured the withdrawal of the French forces and left Maximillian, unsupported by France, to be destroyed by the enraged Mexicans.

President Hayes in a recent message to Congress transmitting the correspondence between this and foreign governments, respecting a ship canal across the Isthmus, between North and South America, takes occasion to re-affirm the Monroe, or American doctrine. He says "The policy of this Country is a canal under American control. The United States cannot consent to the surrender of this control to any European power, or to any combination of European powers." The President clearly shows that no power but a great power can adequately guarantee protection to such a canal, or adequately administer the policy of such a canal, and the United States cannot permit any other great power to do this, and for the unanswerable reason that the President gives, that any interoceanic canal, cut through the American Isthmus of Darien, or through any part of Central America, will be "the great ocean thoroughfare between our Atlantic and our Pacific shores and virtually a part of the coast line of the United States." Of course this cannot be construed as opposition to the construction of a canal uniting the two oceans, nor a desire to drive foreign enterprise and capital from this Continent, but a declaration that the control of any such canal must be entirely under the United States. The late Mr. Seward, who was a firm believer in the enforcement of the "Monroe doctrine" closed his administration with negotiations for "the treaty of Darien" which expressly declared that no matter by whom a canal should be constructed, the "inspection, possession, direction, and government of it would belong to the United States of America."

That this great enterprise, which is to mingle the waters of the two great oceans will some day be an accomplished fact no one can question, but the United States must and will hold the key to this great gate of commerce, for its route must run within the bounds of this vast Republic, and no foreign power can be permitted by any scheme, to gain a foothold on any part of the American Continent. The completion of this gigantic work would open "new facilities for trade between our eastern and western coast, over the entire line from Maine to Alaska, and place within easy reach the western coast of South America, the shores of Asia, and the Islands of the Pacific," it therefore becomes a matter of self preservation for the United States to possess over it "a control beyond the power of stipulations to give, or of their violation to destroy." Charles V. three centuries and a half ago sent Cortez to search thoroughly for the "strait into the Indian Ocean" and referring to its anticipated discovery said, "It would render the King of Spain master of so many Kingdoms that he might consider himself *Lord of the World*." He did not overestimate the importance of the discovery, and America should not neglect to obtain the control of that which may make this Republic mistress of the world.

Our New City Government.

The new City Government was inaugurated on Monday. Mayor Vickery delivered his inaugural, which was a business-like document, setting forth in a very sensible manner the wants and needs of the city. He states the financial condition of the city to be as follows:

CITY RESOURCES—March 12th, 1880.	
Cash in Treasury,	$1,756 92
Uncollected taxes of J. S. Turner,	195 16
Interest due on taxes due from J. S. Turner,	40 00
Uncollected taxes due from S. W. Lane,	285 00
Cash due from S. W. Lane (estimated,)	40 00
Uncollected taxes of Guy Turner (State, County and City 1879.)	6,468 83
Due from State for rent of Armory,	200 00
Peleg Morton's note and interest,	313 76
Due from W. M. Thayer,	500 00
Non-resident tax deeds on file,	947 63
Resident tax deeds on file.	1,342 04
Cash in hands of Collector.	202 38
Uncollected Village District Taxes for 1879-80,	927 23
Total Resources,	$13,218 95
CITY LIABILITIES.	
Temporary Loans,	$10,000 00
5 per cent. Bonds of 1864,	21,300 00
Improvement Bond of 1867,	202,800 00
6 per cent. Bonds of 1875,	85,000 00
Bonds and Coupons past due (Bond $400 Coupons $1212.)	1,612 00
Due School Districts,	2,971 65
Endowment fund in hands of city,	7,000 00
Total Liabilities,	$330,963 05
Total Resources,	13,218 95
Balance against the city,	$317,464 10

The Mayor adds that in this statement, of course there is no way of arriving at the amount of outstanding bills. The usual temporary loan to meet the running expenses of the city until the taxes are assessed and some of them paid into the treasury, will have to be negotiated, and should receive early attention.

The following officers were elected:—

City Clerk—H. F. Blanchard; City Marshal—Chas. H. White; Street Commissioner (East side)—Frank S. Severance; Street Commissioner, (West side) Columbus Cottle; City Physician—D. P. Bolster; City Solicitor—W. S. Choate; Overseers of the Poor—John W. Chase, Paul P. Hall, Eugene S. Neal; City Auditor—D. C. Robinson; Keeper Kennebec Bridge—Selden B. Worthley; Driver of City Team—Alex. McCausland; City Engineer—J. W. Patterson; Bell Ringer—Baker Weston; Chief Engineer Fire Department—A. P. Small; 1st Asst. Engineer—G. C. Flagg; 2nd Asst. Engineer—B. F. Gaslin; Supervisor of Schools—Edward L. Whitehouse; Treasurer—Guy Turner; A. D. Ward was elected sealer of weights and measures; Assessors—Jos. A. Homan, Erastus Haskell and Asa D. Townsend. The Mayor nominated C. A. Wadsworth for Superintendent of Burials for the ensuing year, and on voting for confirmation Mr. Wadsworth received 6 votes and was declared elected. A contract to do the printing was made with Badger & Manley.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Mayor, and in order to provide for the New City High School, the following ordinance was passed:

Sec. 1. The Mayor shall annually appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Aldermen, a committee of two, one of whom shall be a director of the Village School district, and one of whom shall be a trustee of the Cony Female Academy, to be known as Committee on City High School.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Supervisor of Schools and said committee to direct the general course of instruction of the City High School, employ the teachers, select the text books, and to have the general management of said school.

Sec. 3. The Supervisor of Schools and said Committee shall annually make a report of the school for the past year to the Board of Aldermen.

The following named police officers were appointed: J. A. Jones, H. M. Breen, W. T. Tyler, Joseph Carter, P. R. Breen, F. S. Severance, Henry Sewall, Columbus Cottle, J. M. Libby, H. A. Thorndike, D. H. Campbell, James Folsom, J. H. Chandler, Geo. F. Davies, E. S. Mero, H. H. Kelton, Alex Walker, F. L. Farrington, W. C. Gardiner.

City News.

Col. George W. Stanley has just celebrated his eightieth birthday. Although confined to his room by lameness, he is in good bodily health and the full possession of all his faculties. He is improving in his lameness, and on his birthday was up and dressed and walked across his room. As soon as we have warm weather he expects to be able to ride out. The Colonel is good for many years yet.——Hon. Lot M. Morrill is in Washington on official business with the Secretary of the Treasury.——Masters F. E. Smith, a son of Mr. Eugene Smith, and W. A. Gardiner, son of Mr. Benjamin Gardiner, have been assigned parts in the exhibition at the close of the term at Bowdoin College.——Mr. J. H. Kling, well known to our citizens, who was for many years a resident here, engaged in the banking business and at one time proprietor of the Augusta House, now engaged in lumbering operations in Minnesota, is on a visit to his family who have been spending the winter here. Mr. Kling is looking nicely and speaks in warm terms of Augusta and its people.——The young ladies connected with the Universalist Society, gave a series of fairs last week at Waverly Hall, which was very successful. Mrs. E. R. Pierce donated a fine oil painting which was voted to Mrs. Annie Stryker, and the patchwork quilt, made by the young children, was won by Mrs. Dr. Lapham.——We witnessed a very pleasing and interesting dramatic entertainment at the Amusement Hall of the Insane Hospital, last Friday evening. There was a good deal of dramatic talent exhibited and some fine acting. These entertainments are productive of much good and those who devote to them their time are entitled to great praise.——Mr. Frank Severance has sold his bay stallion, which he purchased last spring of the Jacob's estate in Skowhegan, to New York parties for $500.——There was a musicale last week at the residence of Mr. Elias Milliken for the benefit of the Young Ladies' Board of Missions, which netted twenty-eight dollars, an admission fee of thirty-one cents being charged. The entertainment was a very enjoyable affair; the playing of Miss White, Miss Helen Childs and Miss Emma DeWitt was superb. Mrs. Milliken never sang more sweetly and Major and Mrs. Myrick, Miss White, Miss Lally and Mr. Wall's singing elicted rounds of applause. After the regular entertainment, Mrs. Milliken, Miss Jennie Whitehouse, Mr. Perley Milliken, Mr. Richard Goodwin, Miss Childs, Miss Lally and Miss White, rendered portions of "Pinafore" in a very delightful manner.

WE CALL attention to the advertisement in our columns of the famous "half moon" crystal spectacles and eye glasses, for which Messrs. Partridge Bros., Druggists, opposite the FARMER Office, are agents. These glasses are unequalled for clearness, and are sold at very low prices considering their quality. Every pair sold is fitted to the purchaser by means of an ingenious instrument, the optimeter.

DOW & STORER, the Grocers, are determined to reduce stock this month if low prices will do it. Give them a call.

State House News.

James R. Talbot, the counted in Senator from Washington county, was before the Hale Committee last week in obedience to a summons and testified as to the substitution of returns in Washington county. He said that early in November Hon. S. D. Leavitt, then Adjutant General, sent him three blank returns with official envelopes and wrote describing the defects in the returns from Addison, Jonesboro' and Whiting. He requested him to have the returns filled out by the town officers and returned to the Secretary of State, correcting the errors to which he had specially called attention. Witness took the blanks, gave two to Mr. Drisko, editor of the Machias Union, with full instructions concerning defects and requested him to attend to the matter; the third blank, witness sent to Whiting by mail. He was asked by what authority he did this, and said he supposed Mr. Leavitt knew his business. Mr. Talbot said he had never supposed he was elected Senator until he received his certificate from Gov. Garcelon. Mr. Talbot's testimony was straightforward and candid. Mr. Hawes, Chairman of the Committee on State Seal, received a communication from P. A. Sawyer, stating that he still held to his former position not to recognize this Legislature as a legal Legislature. For his arrest and confinement he should immediately institute proceedings against the proper party. Lest his silence should be misconstrued, he was ready to appear before the committee and answer under protest any proper questions which might be put to him. The committee sent word that they would be in session Friday morning at 9 o'clock. On Friday morning Mr. Sawyer appeared and testified that he held the office of Deputy Secretary of State under Gov. Garcelon; his office as Deputy expired on the 17th of January, 1880; he was elected by what he considered the legal Legislature of the State, Secretary on the 16th of January, and took and subscribed to the oath of office which was approved by Smith's Council; he claimed that he is still Secretary of State; as Deputy he did not have exclusive charge of the records, State Seal, &c.; the returns of the September election came into the office and were taken to the engrossing room, below the Secretary of State's office; the returns were under the control of the Secretary of State; he was in charge of the office at times; on the night when the Republicans went into the office he took away for safety the State Seal, &c.; to his knowledge no returns had been taken or sent from the office subsequent to Dec. 8, save the list of documents he took away when the Fusion Legislature adjourned to Water street; he did not think that any records or other property were missing from the Secretary's office; during the Saturday after he became Secretary he removed the Seal and other State property to the office he had established on Water street to keep them in possession; he affirms having proper authority, and kept the Seal directly in his possession; the returns were not taken from the State House, if he may have consulted as to what would be safe in the premises as to the disposition of property. Mr. Gove had advised him to take the property. The Republicans had threatened to break into the State House and take the property. He thought the most valuable thing in the office was the State Seal. Gov. Chamberlain did not assume to have charge of the records in the Secretary of State's office. His opinion was that A. P. Gould advised that good care be taken of the seal; that he (Sawyer) was the proper custodian of the Seal. After he established his office on Water street he advertised himself as Secretary of State, and would have used the State Seal had he had occasion to do so. To the best of his recollection no returns were sent away from the Secretary of State's office after the September election; he had returned to this building everything he took from it. The body calling itself a Legislature passed a law imposing a heavy penalty upon so-called offenders, and fearing he should be regarded as such, and as a warrant was out, he gave up the property; he had consultation with Gov. Davis, who asked him to give up the Secretary's office, and he declined. He had taken the Seal to pieces and carried one of the dies in his pocket for some time so that if it fell into hands to which it did not belong they could not use it. The testimony closed here and the committee decided to report the result immediately to the House.

On Friday ex-Gov. Garcelon was before the Hale Investigating Committe and testified that up to November 17, 1879, no persons except the State officials had seen the election returns. On that day a committee of the Council reported that the returns had been tabulated, but he (Dr. Garcelon) knew nothing in regard to the result. The request of the Republicans to see the returns he regarded as a very singular one, and he did not consent to show the returns promiscuously before he and the Council had time to examine them. He said there was no reason then why the returns should not be examined, and so informed the committee. The Council voted that twenty days should be given for that purpose. They did not intend that any one should examine the returns, and then go and change the records. Dr. Garcelon said he had not himself seen any of the returns up to the 17th of November; on the 25th of that month he knew nothing of any so-called scheme of "counting out."

The ex-Governor also testified that he neither knew nor inquired the politics of persons to whom certificates of election were issued. Certificates were brought to him to sign, which he supposed were made out in accordance with the returns. He had not time to examine every case, and did not know that certificates of election had been issued to seventy-eight Democrats and Fusionists and sixty-one Republicans. The matter was not discussed in his presence. Nothing was said about counting in a quorum of Fusionists, but he had heard it referred to incidentally on the streets. He first learned of the "counting out" through the newspapers, and was pleasantly surprised at the result of the tabulation. If he signed a certificate that was wrong the facts were falsely put before him. No one was counted out. He had presumed that the members of his Council were honest and honorable men, and had compiled the tabulations according to law. In cases where there was any question he had looked into the matter himself, and had acted honestly. Certain rules were laid down, which were applied to returns regardless of party. No Democrats had been allowed to correct returns. Individual cases were taken up by the committee, and in some instances the ex-Governor acknowledged that there had plainly been changes in the tabulations.

On Saturday Mr. Garcelon's testimony was continued. Referring to certain acts of the Council that seemed unusual and peculiar, he said: "We have to do many things on the testimony of others. I do not have a breath of suspicion of the Council. I must confess to being somewhat guilty of neglect in not having looked more closely into the matter. For the statements which I made in public and private I relied on the inspection and judgment of the Council." On the 17th of November, Dr. Garcelon said, a committee called upon him and stated that it was feared that certain persons had access to the returns. He was indignant at this, and put the question directly to his Council. The Council stated positively that no outside person had seen the returns.

For the reference of the questions to the Court he held himself responsible, and no one else. It was done to allay public excitement, and in response to a letter from ex-Governor Morrill. One of the questions he wished to have answered was whether, in the case of cities, new returns should be ordered. He did not expect that any opinion of the Court would affect action already taken by the Governor and Council. He had no right to reverse that, no matter what the opinion might be. The opinion, when it came, did not change his mind. The Executive being independent of the Court, he was not bound to follow its opinion unless he chose to. He said the opinion went against a previous opinion and against common sense, as according to it there was no law or Constitution, and he deemed it his duty to disregard it. When he submitted questions he did not care whether the opinion of the Court would agree with his or not.

The Governor, being interrogated upon the point of a lack of vouchers for money expended for the employment of extra forces during the late controversy, said he proposed in time to show vouchers that were proper; all were of a public nature. Expenses have been made by certain gentlemen who have made no returns. The bills of the staff have not been paid. He called out the militia because he thought proper to do so, and gave orders that in case an attack was made to use force to repel it. Relative to the expenditure of money for which no vouchers were presented, Governor Garcelon explained that they were not filled because it was a time of great excitement. The ex-Governor admitted drawing $7000 and produced vouchers for $3,744 leaving $2,256 for which he had no vouchers, $1,300 of this sum he had expended as follows, paid Hon. A. P. Gould $500, paid members Council $465; paid police officers $106; sundry bills $229 leaving $965 still in his possesion which he would deliver at the proper time.

The Legislature.

On Thursday of last week in the Senate a message was sent to the House asking for the return of an act to facilitate the consolidation of the Acton Silver Mining Company, and the Forest City Silver Mining Company. An attempt was made to defeat the bill, but it was again passed to be engrossed. The bill to change the course of study in the Agricultural College was indefinitely postponed. Passed to be engrossed—A resolve in favor of the Bath Military Orphan Asylum; a resolve laying a tax on the counties of the State; an act concerning the militia (being the newly revised and compiled militia law); a resolve in aid of the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, appropriating $3000. The free high school bill was passed, putting the amount of the sum to be derived from the State at one-half the sum of the former bill. Passed to be engrossed—Resolve providing for a temporary loan; resolve providing for an amendment to the Constitution, changing the term of office of Senators and Representatives.

In the House—Passed to be engrossed—Resolves concurring in the transportation of certain books from the State Library; act relating to expenditure of public money. The afternoon was devoted to the discussion of porgy bills, the question being upon the substitution of the minority for the majority report. This was carried by a vote 61 to 57. The bill passed is the one advocated by the longshore fisherman and against the owners of porgy steamers. This excludes the fishing in bays, inlets, etc., where the entrance to the same is not more than two nautical miles in width. The resolve to provide for the erection of an addition to the Insane Hospital was passed to be engrossed. It was voted, 64 to 34, to adhere to the former vote against the division of the city of Rockland.

The Senate, on Friday, adhered to its former vote passing the bill establishing the town of West Rockland; this kills the bill and its final action on the subject this winter. The resolve in favor of a State Prison appropriation of $51,000 was cut down to $25,000 and passed. Passed to be engrossed—Resolve providing for the erection of an additional building to the Insane Hospital; resolve making an appropriation for the support of soldiers' orphans at the Bangor Children's Home; resolve in favor of the Female Orphan Asylum of Portland; resolve in favor of the St. Elizabeth's Orphan Asylum at Portland; bill, an act providing for the assessment of the State tax for 1880, amounting to $1,124,261, being on the basis of $5,000,000, was passed to be engrossed. The bill consolidating the Acton and other mining companies came from the House, amended, was concurred in and passed to be engrossed.

In the House bill to incorporate the Penobscot Valley Gordseah of Bards was passed to be engrossed; on the bill to incorporate the Commercial Club of Portland, the House insisted and appointed a conference. The committee on the examination of the name of A. Sawyer reported that he had appeared and given his testimony, and recommended that he be discharged. Carried. Passed to be engrossed—An act relating to the service of process on defendants out of the State in suits for breach of official duties; an act establishing the compensation of State Agent for collecting unadjusted claims against the United States; an act to amend an amendment to chapter 65 of laws of 1878 relating to the fisheries; resolve in favor of the Military Home at Bath.

Mr. Young, of the Finance Committee, reported an act for the assessment of a State tax for the present year of $1,124,261.27, which is five mills on the dollar of the present valuation. The tax of some of the cities is as follows: Lewiston, $44,090.72; Auburn, $14,606.42; Portland, $147,274.43; Augusta, $24,422.73; Gardiner, $10,935.92; Rockland, $17,216.67; Bangor, $20,213.32; Belfast, $17,318.03; Calais, $7,628.25; Biddeford 28,434.06; Saco, $15,593.36; Bath, $42,032.71.

The tax by counties is as follows: Androscoggin, $88,041.72; Aroostook, $24,132.92; Cumberland, $244,909.73; Franklin, $29,003.50; Hancock, $37,854.47; Kennebec, $104,913.14; Knox, $52,613.80; Lincoln, $34,348.07; Oxford, $48,453.77; Penobscot, $113,649.69; Piscataquis, $24,252.54; Sagadahoc, $55,253.39; Somerset, $55,005.24; Waldo, $50,625.30; Washington, $47,851.27; York, $112,352.72. The bill took its several readings under a suspension of the rules and passed to be engrossed.

On Saturday in the Senate the bill to increase the salary and number of Judges of the Supreme Court was discussed at length, and passed by a vote of 17 to 7. The porgy bill was laid on the table. The Senate insisted on its former vote on the State Prison resolve making an appropriation of $25,000. Passed to be engrossed—An act to promote the efficiency of the police force of Lewiston; an act for the protection of land-locked salmon and bass in Moose Pond in Harmony and Hartland.

The new liquor law was reported to the Senate on the 1st of March. It passed the Senate on Friday, March 5th, without debate, and went to the House, but was recalled by the Senate on Tuesday to correct an oversight of the committee by which domestic wines had been excepted from the list of *mala prohibita*. The correction was made on Wednesday, and Friday the House passed the bill, with an amendment offered by Mr. Perry, of Camden, authorizing the Governor to remove sheriffs on petition and proof that they neglect to enforce the law. Saturday morning the bill was reconsidered and Mr. Perry's amendment was stricken out. After a long debate the bill then passed as it came from the Senate. It is entitled "an act amendatory of chapters 17 and 27 of the revised statutes in relation to common nuisances and the sale of intoxicating liquors," and provides that all places where liquors are kept, sold, given away, drank or dispensed in any manner not provided for by law are common nuisances; permits the manufacture and sale of cider in any case when sold in quantities of five gallons or upwards delivered and taken away at one time; authorizes the Governor and Council, upon the petition and representation of thirty well-known tax payers in any county, that the provisions of the liquor law are not enforced by local and county officers, to appoint two or more constables for each county, whose duty it shall be to diligently enforce the liquor laws; gives the Governor authority to remove any County Attorney who has neglected his duty; remits the penalty imposed upon any person found guilty of being intoxicated, who shall give information under oath where he obtained his liquor; increases the penalties generally for selling liquors.

On Monday in the Senate a bill was presented to extend the time in which the Eastern Land and Lumber Company may organize. A bill was presented raising the Governor's salary from $1500 to $2000. A petition was presented of Nathan Cleaves and 96 others of Portland against the taxation of mining companies. An order providing for the restoration of the death penalty was referred to the next Legislature. A bill was presented relating to convicts and officers in county jails having workshops, making the rules of discipline at the State Prison apply to county jails having workshops. The Militia bill came from the House amended and passed to be engrossed. The resolve providing for an amendment of the constitution changing the term of office of Senators and Representative, was passed by a yea and nay vote as follows: yeas 18, nays none. In the House the Committee on Leave of Absence reported that John C. Talbot of East Machias, John O. Robinson of Thomaston, Frances H. Whitman of Harrison and Major H. Knight of Naples should be omitted from the pay roll. Accepted. A resolve in relation to school exercises and examinations was reported; resolve to memorialize the General Assembly of New York to amend the Hell Gate Pilot laws; act in relation to the sale of the franchise of railroad corporations; an act to regulate the practice in equity proceedings were reported. Passed to be engrossed—Act to prevent taking land-locked salmon and black bass in Moose Pond in the towns of Harmony and Hartland. The Militia bill presented to be engrossed 57 to 21. The bill to remodel the board of agriculture was taken up, discussed by Messrs. Butler of Vassalboro', Hatch of Bangor, Hills of Union, Gushee of Appleton, Davis of Woodstock, Haskell of Turner, Staples of Parsonsfield, Crane of Winthrop, and Marble of Paris, and was passed to be engrossed.

On Tuesday in the Senate a bill to amend an amendment to chapter 66 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the shore fisheries was passed to be engrossed; an amendment was adopted which is regarded as an entire compromise and satisfactory to all parties. A bill to repeal the act approved March 9, 1880, and to restore chap. 29 of the acts of the laws of 1878, entitled an act to encourage the developement of the mining interests of the State, which came from the House, was passed to be engrossed and assigned for the afternoon. A bill to incorporate the Parlin Pond Dam Company was referred to the next Legislature. A resolve making an appropriation of $3,585 for the propagation of fish came up and was discussed in Committee of the Whole. Hon. Everett Smith, one of the Commissioners, addressed the committee. Several amendments to make the amount smaller were voted down, and the full resolve as it came from the House was passed to be engrossed.

Passed to be engrossed—An act to vest the franchise and property of the Arrowsic Bridge in inhabitants of Sagadahoc county; and act to amend sect. 16, chap. 6, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the taxation of capital stock in toll bridges; an act to enable the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Company to convey property to railroad companies.

The Senate by a vote of 14 to 13 passed an act increasing the salary of the Governor from $1,500 to $2,000 per annum.

In the House Mr. Gushee, of Appleton, introduced an order that the Governor and Council furnish the House with statements of the amounts drawn and for what purpose, from the $18,000 appropriation bill passed by the House to defray the expense attendant upon the organization of this House. An order to make up the pay of mileage of M. W. Knight, of Naples, was indefinitely postponed. Reported ought to pass on an act relating to executions. The bill abolishing the office of Land Agent was referred to the next Legislature. Passed to be engrossed—Act to incorporate the Biddeford and Saco Telegraph and Telephone Company.

Kennebec County Items.

From the Reports of Town Officers of Waterville, we gather the following figures: Valuation and tax—Real estate, $1,607,500; personal, $582,132; total, $2,189,632, at 16 mills, yields $35,634.11; to which add 983 polls at $3—$2,964, and 102 dogs at $1 each, $102, amounts to $38,100.11. Expenses for Common Schools foot up $6,670.59; for High School, $1,658.50. The net cost of Support of Poor at Town Farm was $405.26; net on farm, $2,835—total $3,240.88, leaving a surplus of $259.12 of the appropriation of $3,500, last spring. The total expense of the Fire Department has been $1,991.29—leaving a surplus of $8.71 of the appropriation of $2,000, last spring. The amount of bonded debt, $50,000. Other interest bearing debt, $16,977.70, including interest to February 20th, 1880.——Mr. John B. Stratton, a well known citizen of Winslow, had a stroke of paralysis last January, from which he never recovered, and recently died. Mr. Stratton was a worthy citizen, honest and upright in all his dealings with his fellow men, and highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him. His brothers are Wm. M. Stratton, Esq., Clerk of Courts in Kennebec Co., Mr. Chas. C. Stratton, who lives on the old homestead of their father, the late William Stratton of Winslow, and Mr. Robert Stratton of St. Joseph, Missouri; his sisters are Mrs. Edward Paine, Mrs. Sidney Howard, and Mrs. J. H. Lunt of Winslow, and Miss Lois Stratton, who lives with her brother in this city.——Mr. Julius Alden, one of the oldest residents, and a well known and highly respected citizen of Waterville, died quite suddenly last week. He came to Waterville nearly sixty years ago and in company with Mr. Lucius Alden, (who still survives him,) opened the first apothecary store in Waterville.——Mr. John S. Heald of Portland, who has been looking over the horse stock in this county for the past ten days, purchased for Messrs. A. S. & E. O'Dell, proprietors of the Saratoga Stables, N. Y., a car load of trotters last week, and shipped them to Boston, Friday.——The schooner Reuben Eastman, which wintered at So. Gardiner, has been loaded with ice from the river, for New York, by W. D. Haley, and she will sail as soon as the ice breaks up in the river.——Hon. Wm. Palmer has been re-appointed Judge of the Municipal Court of Gardiner, a position he has held for over a quarter of a century.——A five year old son of J. J. McFadden of Waterville, fell twenty-five feet from the roof of a building, Monday, and was fatally injured.

A MURDERER CONFESSES. Joseph Bolduc, the French Canadian who is confined in the Maine State Prison for the murder of James J. Norris of Bradley, has confessed the crime to his counsel. Mr. Norris was Superintendent and Financial Agent in the saw mill of Messrs. Cutler & Eddy, where Bolduc had been employed, and was found dead and horribly mutilated by the roadside in the town of Bradley on the morning of Nov. 8, 1879. Bolduc says he waited near the office on the evening of Nov. 7, till Mr. Norris came out about ten o'clock, followed him and struck him with an axe which he had procured for the purpose. The murderer says: "I struck him with the axe on the head. He fell to the ground. I dragged him across the road and took the keys out of his pocket and went into the office and opened the safe and took what money there was, between three and four hundred dollars. I then came back to the place where the body was lying and took him by the hand and dragged him some distance. I examined his pockets and found two wallets there, one of which was found upon me when arrested. I took a gold ring from his finger. His throat was cut by me by one blow of the axe. I then threw the axe as far as I could towards the river. The keys and safe key I also threw away at the same time." Bolduc says Norris had frequently employed him when he could not get work elsewhere, and he never quarreled with him. He cannot tell why he murdered him, as he had no intention of doing so until he raised the axe. Bolduc is sentenced to imprisonment for life.

THE merchants and shipping interests of this country are justly complaining through their agents before committees of Congress, of compulsory pilotage. The officers of a vessel acquainted with the waters of a harbor which it enters, having repeatedly guided the craft into such port, should not be compelled to take one of a Board of Pilots on board, and be subjected to the payment of a fee ranging from $8.00 to $90.00, not only while bound inward but outward. In New York City it is reported that a single ocean steamer in one year paid $2,800 without having a pilot on board, peferring to be guided by its own officers. The rules governing pilots should be so changed that fees for pilotage should be assessed in those cases only where their services are asked for; or in case the master of a vessel attemps to navigate in a harbor with which he is wholly unacquainted or otherwise incapacitated.

LUMBER. Geo. H. Peters & Co.'s lumber circular for March, 1880, reports an active market for all kinds of lumber, with light arrivals, and prospects good for spring demand. Before eastern mills can commence sawing, stocks of coarse lumber will be greatly reduced and prices are likely to be higher. The New York market promises so well that early shipments from the east are likely to find their way there rather than to Boston, unless prices greatly improve there. Spruce is quoted at $13.50 and $14.50; Eastern No. 1 pine, $40 and $50; Hemlock, $11 for rough; stocks and planed, $12 and $12.50. The market is in good condition, and stocks light. Four feet heart pine clapboards, $30, $40, and $45. Laths wanted at $1.78 and $2.00. Pine laths $2.25 and $2.50; Bark $11 and $12.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16, 1880.

H. H. WARNER & Co., Dear Sir:—I write to say that after having taken your Safe Pills and finding them all that is claimed for them in your circular, I cheerfully recommend them as the best Pills in the market. JOSEPH PRATHER,

409 M. Street, Washington, D. C.

It is Terrible

To have a wife or husband with a bad breath. All this may be avoided by using SOZODONT. It is most agreeable to the taste, fragrant and healthful. It confers comfort upon its users, and prevents the affliction of unpleasant breath.

FOR AN IRRITATED THROAT, Cough or Cold, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

A little Hop Bitters saves big Doctor bills long sickness, suffering and perhaps death. See notice.

VEGETINE.—For eradicating all impurities of the blood from the system, it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

Spring Elections.

We give the result of the municipal elections in several of the towns of the State this month.

NEW GLOUCESTER.—Moderator, George Plummer; Selectmen and Overseer of Poor, John W. True, Capt. James M. Thompson, Amos H. Nevens; Collector and Treasurer, Benj. W. Merrill; Clerk, Joseph Cleaves; S. S. Committee, Dr. J. I. Sturgis, George B. Pierce.

NEW PORTLAND.—Clerk, Jno. P. Clark; Selectmen, Sullivan Williamson, L. H. Moulton, Jno. Mitchell; Treasurer, James Emery; S. S. Committee, J. I. Hopkins.

OXFORD.—Moderator, Geo. P. Whitney; Clerk, Thomas Baker; Selectmen, F. C. Durrell, W. N. Hall, Geo. Hazen; Agent, Geo. P. Whitney; Treasurer, George E. Hawkes; S. S. Committee, A. L. Hersey.

OTISFIELD.—Moderator, A. B. Lovewell; Clerk, Horace A. Hall; Selectmen, Daniel L. Brett, W. W. Andrews, S. G. Spurr; S. S. Committee, Thomas Jackson, Sumner Spurr, George Green; Collector, Zebulon Knight; Treasurer, Wm. Lamb; Agent, L. L. Jillson.

PITTSTON.—Moderator, Barrett A. Cox; Clerk, W. H. Dudley; Selectmen, Daniel Glidden, Daniel K. Moody, Samuel A. Jewett; Treasurer, James R. Goodwin; S. S. Committee, William E. Seekins; Constables, H. M. McCurdy, Newton Mitchell; Collector, Dummer C. Knight.

PERU.—Moderator, H. S. McIntire; Clerk, Winslow Walker; Treasurer, Edwin Babb; Selectmen, Henry Rowe, Josiah Hall, H. S. McIntire; S. S. Committee, L. R. Knight, A. B. Walker, A. L. Haines.

PHILLIPS.—Moderator, J. W. Butterfield; Clerk, Elias Field; Selectmen, D. L. Dennison, J. S. Brackett, James Morrison, Jr.; S. S. Committee, N. P. Noble; Treasurer, Wm. F. Fuller.

RUMFORD.—Moderator, Henry Abbott; Clerk, Dr. Small; Selectmen, Waldo Pettingill, Fred A. Potter, John Howe; Treasurer, Chas. W. Kimball; S. S. Committee, Wallace Clark.

ROME.—Moderator, Amaziah Tracy; Clerk, Hosea Maguire; Selectmen, George Tracy, Thomas S. Golder, Wm. A. Knight; Treasurer, John H. Goodwin; Agent, Geo. Tracy; S. S. Committee, Elbridge Tracy.

RICHMOND.—Moderator, J. W. Spaulding Clerk, W. S. Sturtevant; Selectmen, Wm. T. Hall, A. P. Jewett, Sumner Cunningham; S. S. Committee, D. S. Richards; Treasurer, J. W. Spaulding; Auditor, J. M. Odione; Collector, F. J. Libby.

ROXBURY.—Moderator, A. A. Jenne; Clerk, R. L. Taylor; Selectmen, A. A. Jenne, H. F. McInnes, R. L. Taylor; Treasurer, S. M. Locke; S. S. Committee, W. H. Jenne; Collector and Constable, H. F. McInnes.

READFIELD.—Moderator, F. A. Robinson; Clerk, George W. Manter; Selectmen, J. B. Low, Albion Stevens, R. W. Soule; Treasurer, F. A. Robinson; Supervisor, C. A. Mace.

RANGLEY.—Moderator, J. D. Badger; Clerk, John Haley; Selectmen, L. Nile, A. T. Toothaker, J. R. Toothaker; S. S. Committee, J. A. Burke.

SANGERVILLE.—Moderator, O. B. Williams; Clerk, S. W. Newhall; Selectmen, W. P. Oakes, F. D. Thompson, C. A. Morgan; Treasurer, O. B. Williams; Agent, K. P. Knowlton; S. S. Committee, D. A. Jackson; Collector, Lucien French; Constable, Lucien French, Corydon knowlton, Moses Parshley.

STARKS.—Moderator, Thomas Buswell; Clerk, Wakefield Greenleaf; Selectmen, Simon Tupper, Anthony Brackett, Luke S. Moore; Treasurer, L. H. Dudley; S. S. Committee

The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, March 17.

Amount of stock at market 3270; Sheep and Lambs 6190; Swine 10,000; number Western Cattle 2672; Eastern Cattle 317; Milch Cows and Northern Cattle 218.

Prices of Beef Cattle per 100 lbs. live weight—Extra quality $5 62½@6; first quality $5 00 @5 50; second quality $4 62½@5 00; third quality $4 12½@4 50;—poorest grades of coarse Oxen, Bulls, &c., $3 25@3 00.

Brighton Hides 7¼c per lb; Brighton Tallow 5@5¼c per lb; Country Hides 7¼c per lb; Country Tallow 4½c per lb. Calf Skins 12½c per lb; Sheep and Lamb Skins $2 00@3 00 each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By	No.	Price	Live weight.	Average weight.
A N. Monroe	43	$5 80	" L W	1382
do	31	5 50	"	1346
do	30	5 10	"	1344
do	65	5 35	"	1331
do	33	5 05	"	1235
do	18	5 60	"	1479
do	48	5 00	"	1102
do	27	5 35	"	1298
do	17	5 10	"	1161
do	42	4 70	"	989
J A Hathaway	16	4 90	"	1208
do	31	5 87½	"	1370
do	20	5 50	"	1366
do	19	5 45	"	1225
do	12	4 25	"	1506
J B Cook & Co	10	5 00	"	1300
do	5	5 00	"	1400
Cleavitt&Son	16	5 30	"	1309
"	14	5 62½	"	1361
"	16	5 00	"	1192
J Stetson & Co	15	5 25	"	1224
"	13	5 00	"	1140
"	14	4 95	"	980

Cattle from the west were mostly of a good grade. Prices upon all grades were strong ½c per lb higher than one week ago. There were but a few Beef Cattle from Maine, the supply consisting mostly of Milch Cows and Working Oxen. There were but a few good Beef Cattle from the Western part of the State.

Working Oxen—The supply was not large, but enough for the demand. We quote sales of

1 pair girth 7 ft, 6 in, L W 3700 lbs, $175;
1 pair girth 7 ft, 4 in, L W 3400 lbs, $171;
1 pair girth 7 ft, 0 in, L W 3000 lbs, $125;
1 pair girth 6 ft, 4 in, L W 2300 lbs, $100;
1 pair girth 6 ft, 0 in, L W 2000 lbs, $75;
1 pair girth 6 ft, 4 in, L W 2200 lbs, $90;
1 pair girth 6 ft, 6 in, L W 2500 lbs, $110;

Milch Cows—Extra $50@70; ordinary $20@48; Farrow Cows $13@27; springers $18@50 per head. We quote sales of 2 springers at $27 50 each; 1 Farrow Cow $25; 1 Milch Cow and Calf. $50 00; 3 springers at $27 each; 5 New Milch Cows at $40 each; 1 Farrow Cow, $12; 1 extra springer, $45.

Sheep and Lambs—Those from the West and Maine were consigned to butchers to be slaughtered and marketed at a commission. There was a light supply of Sheep and Lambs in from the west, all received by butchers, costing 6 to 7¾ cents per lb, landed at Brighton.

Swine—Fat Hogs, prices have advanced about one-eighth of a cent per lb, costing 5¼c per lb live weight, all owned by butchers.

Store Cattle—Not any call for them, most of the small Cattle being bought up by butchers to slaughter.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts 204 head; trade in Cattle is quite good; everything disposed of at full current prices; sales of choice at $7 25@7 50; extra $6 75@7 00; first quality at $6 00@6 50; second quality at $5 00@5 50; third quality $4 00@4 75; Store Cattle, Working Oxen per pair $100@170; Milch Cows and Calves at $20@50; fancy at Cows $55@70; Farrow Cows at $10@28; yearlings at $7@14; two years old at $12@28; three years old at $20@38; Western fat Swine, live, at 5½c per lb; Northern dressed hogs 6¼.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 3402 head; market is active and buyers anxious to close bargains; sales in lots at 4 00@5 50 each; extra 6 00@ 75; Lambs at 6¾@8; Veal Calves 4@6¼.

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY, March 17.

APPLES—Dried 4@6, evaporated 15@20c; 40@50c per bushel.

BEANS—Pea beans $1 75@1 90, Yellow Eyes $1 75@2 00.

BUTTER—Good butter sells for 18@25c.

CHEESE—New Factory made 13@16c.

EGGS—14@14c per dozen.

FLOUR—$7 25@8 25 per bbl.

GRAIN—Corn 66@68c; oats 50@55c.

GRASS SEEDS—Timothy $3 00@3 50 per bushel; clover 11@12c per lb; alsike 22@25c per lb; red top 60c per bushel.

HAY—$12 00@15 00.

HONEY—Choice Aroostook honey 17@20c per box.

HIDES AND SKINS—Hides 6½@7c; calf skins 11@12½c; wool skins 1 25@1 75; deacons 25@30c; shearlings 15@25c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime 95@$1 00 per cask, cement $1 75.

LARD—11c.

MAPLE SYRUP—80@1 00.

MEAL—Corn 70@70c; rye $1 00@1 25.

NATIVE CRANBERRIES—$2 00 per bushel.

PRODUCE—Potatoes 40@50c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 10c; beef per side 9@10c; ham 8@12c; fowls 10@12c; spring lambs 16@17c; chickens 15@20c; turkeys 18@20c.

SHORTS—$1 25 per hundred pounds.

WOOL—Washed 38@42c; unwashed 28@30c

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, March 17.

APPLES—Green $2 75 to 3 00 per bbl.; dried 4@6½c per lb.

BUTTER—27@30c for family; store 17@22c per lb.

BEANS—Pea $2 00@2 10; Yellow Eyes $2 10@2 20.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory 13@17c.

COAL—Stove and Egg $5 50@7 50.

FLOUR—Superfine $4 75@5 25; Spring X and XX $5 50@7 00; Michigan Winter X and XX $6 00@7 25; Patent spring wheat $6 50@9 50; St. Louis X and XX to best $6 50@8 00.

FISH—Large shore $4 50@5 00; Large bank, $3 50@3 75; small $2 75@3 25; pollock $1 75@2 50; haddock $1 62@1 87; herring $3 50@4 50 per bbl.; scaled 27@30c per box; mackerel per bbl.—bay No. 1 to No. 2, $6 50@8 50; shore Nos. 1, 2 and 3, $5 00@20 00.

GRAIN—Corn car lots 62@63; bag lots 65@65 per bush; oats 53@55; fine feed $22@25 per ton; shorts $24 00 per ton.

HAY—Loose $10 00@13 00 per ton; pressed $10 00@13 00; straw $7 00@9 00.

LARD—Per tierce 8@8¼c per lb; per keg 8½@8¾c; pail 9¾@10¼c.

PLASTER—White per ton $3 00; blue $2 75; ground in bbls $7 00@7 50; calcined in bbls $2 25@2 25.

PRODUCE—Beef side 6@9c; veal none; mutton 6@8c; chickens 12@14c; turkeys 12½@16; eggs 13@14; potatoes 43@43c per bush.

PROVISIONS—Chicago extra beef $10 50@13 00; pork backs $15 75@16 00; clear $15 00@15 25; mess 13 50@14 00; hams 9½@12c per lb; round hogs 6¼@7c.

WOOD—Soft mill wood $1 75@2 25 per cord delivered in the city.

WOOL—Unwashed 20@22c; washed 30@31c per lb.

Bangor Produce Market.

SATURDAY, March 13.

APPLES—Home raised fruit selling from $1 75@2 50 per bbl.

BEANS—Yellow Eyes $1 50@1 90 per bush; Pea $1 50@2 00.

BUTTER—15@22c per lb.

EGGS—12@13c per doz.

GRAIN—Oats 50@58c per bush; corn 65@68c.

HAY—$8@10 per ton; pressed $9@12.

HIDES AND SKINS—Wool skins 1 00@2 50 each; hides 7¼c per lb; veal skin 10@12c per lb.

POTATOES—Potatoes are plenty in market and selling from 25 to 42c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork 13 00@17 00 per bbl; round hog 6@6¼c per lb; fresh beef per side 5@9c; lamb 6@8c; mutton 5@6.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 17.

United States Sixes, 1881,	(reg.)		105⅞
" " "	(coup.)		105⅞
" New 5's,	(reg.)		103⅛
" "	(coup.)		103⅛
" New 4½'s	(reg.)		107½
" "	(coup.)		107½
" New 4's	(reg.)		106⅜
" "	(coup.)		106⅜
" Pacific 6's '95			125¼

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, March 15.

HOGS—Receipts 14,000 head; shipments 7,500 head; market fairly active and unchanged; mixed packing 4 20@4 50; choice heavy at 4 45@4 75; light 4 05@4 50.

CATTLE—Receipts 4,800 head; shipments 1,900 head; market slow; shipping 3 80@4 90; butchers' moderately active and unchanged.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,900 head; shipments 300 head; fairly active 4 50@6 00.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, March 17.

FLOUR AND GRAIN. There is a steady but moderate demand for Flour and prices unchanged; we quote at $5@5 25 for Western superfine; $5 25@6 for common extras; $5 25@6 00 for Wisconsin extras; and $6 00@7 25 per bbl for Minnesota extras, including choice bakers' brands; winter wheats range from $6 25@6 75 for Ohio and Michigan; $6 50@7 00 for Illinois and Indiana; and $6 75@7 50 for St. Louis; patent Wisconsin and Minnesota spring wheats have been selling at $7 00@8 50 per bbl; and patent winter wheats at $7 00@8 50, including choice brands. Corn is quiet at @60 62c per bush. as to quality, for new and old. Oats are selling for No. 1 and extra white at 51@54c per bush; No. 2 white at 49@49c; and No 3 white and No 2 mixed at 47@48c. In Rye small sales at 90@93 per bush. In Shorts the sales have been at $21 50@22; Fine Feed at $23@25 00; and Middlings at $23 00@25 00 per ton.

PROVISIONS—The demand for Pork is moderate and prices are steady; we quote prime at $11 00@11 50; mess at $13@13 75; and clear and extra clear at $14 50@16 per bbl. Beef has been selling at $11@12 for mess and extra mess, and 12 50@13 for family. Lard is in fair demand and sells at 7¾@8¼c per lb for City and Western, including steam and kettle rendered. Smoked Hams are selling at 9½@10 per lb for City and Western, and 11@11½c for fancy Western. City dressed Hogs have been selling at 6½@6¾c per lb. Westerns are firm at 5¾@6c per lb.

PRODUCE. White Beans are dull and prices easier. Western and Northern have been selling at $1 70@1 85; Mediums at $1 40@1 55; and Yellow Eyes at $2@2 15 per bush. The sales of Potatoes have been at 53@59c for Northern and Eastern Rose, 55c for Prolifics, and Jacksons, Peerless and other kinds at 40@45c per bush. Onions are selling at $4 25@4 50 per bbl. Green Apples remain at $2 50@3 25 per bbl. Dried Apples quartered and sliced at 6@7½c, and evaporated at 12@15c. The sales of choice Western and Northern have been 12@15c; Chickens 10@15c for Western and Northern.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, March 17.

The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been 100,000 lbs at 54@62½c for X, XX and No 1; 225,000 lbs Michigan, Wisconsin and other fleeces at 49@60c, as to quality; including all grades; domestic combing and delaine are in small stock and prices are for the most part nominal, with sales of 60,000 lbs at 45@50c for sorts and 58@60c for combing, and desirable grades of combing would bring 60@65c per lb. 140,000 lbs Kentucky and Indiana unwashed combing at about 44c; 175,000 lbs unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces at 28@47c; 350,000 lbs fall California at 28@38c; 350,000 lbs super and X pulled at 50@70c, as to quality, the latter price for very choice grades of Eastern and Maine super; 7000 lbs tub washed at 57c; 200,000 lbs scoured at 44c@1,08; and 20,000 lbs noils and sundries at 24@50c, as to quality.

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The annual report of this long-established and reliable Company contains several features of interest. Established in 1844, this Company has made itself a place among the strongest corporations in the country, and gives to its members most desirable advantages. Thoroughly mutual in its policy, it makes the most careful investments of its funds, has an excellent method of dealing risks and is very liberal in its treatment of retiring members. Its business is conducted with a strict regard to economy, the expenses for 1879 having been only a half of one per cent. on the mean amount insured during the year. Since 1869 the expenses have at no time been more than .73 of one per cent. the ratio in that year. For the past nine years the ratios have been .57, .53, .70, .51, .50, .51, .48, .53 and .50 respectively. The company has a surplus of $1,879,162.06. The report is now ready for distribution and will be sent free on application.—*Boston Journal.*

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility ann all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 *Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.* 13t45

Catarrh of the Bladder Cured.

HENRIETTA, Monroe Co., N. Y., } Jan. 5. 1880. }

H. H. WARNER & CO., Gentlemen:—I am a man 67 years of age, having lived in Monroe County, N. Y., most of my life and believe there is no man of my acquaintance who would doubt any statement I might make. I have been a terrible sufferer of Catarrh of the Bladder for years. Hearing of a number of cures from the use of your remedy, and after taking a few bottles of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, I was not only relieved, but found myself cured.

THOMAS OWENS.

WHEN we consider that Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites supplies the deficiency to unhealthy blood, restores the nervous element, and produces healthy action to the various organs and forces of the body necessary to sound mind, we wonder at the imbecility everywhere apparent.

That invalid wife, mother, sister or child can be made the picture of health with Hop Bitters.

EMACIATION, dropsy, mental and physical weakness arrested by Malt Bitters.

Special Notices.

By Universal Accord,

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by Physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effective purgative Pill that medical science can produce. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild, but effectual cathartic is required.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. 1y30

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Prescription Free. For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address

1y28 DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

Married.

In Acton, Feb. 24, Will W. Lord to Julia Rowell of Fairfield.

In Addison, March 4, Stephen Buzzell of Columbia to Mrs. Abigail Crocker.

In Amherst, N. S., Feb. 23, Chas. A. Smith of Shinimicas to Lucy A. Fisley of Goose River.

In Bangor, March 9, Sylvester D. Parsons to Marian L. Mace.

In Brewer, March 3, Joseph Merrill of Bangor to Jenie Blake.

In Bristol, March 7, Geo. H. Marshall to Elva H. Melting of a story and a half building well finished and in good repair, 28x36 feet, with ell 45x18; three convenient barns, one of which, 40x60 feet, is nicely finished and clapboarded, and other necessary buildings, produces annually about 30 tons English, and 20 tons meadow hay, is watered by two wells and an aqueduct, has about two acres of orcharding mostly of engrafted young trees. Contains in all two hundred acres more or less, seventy of which is woodland, and good judges estimate the amount of wood and timber at twelve hundred cords, which, when delived in market will doubtless pay the purchase money for the farm. It capacity for keeping is not excelled by any farm in town. For further information inquire of John May, Esq., of Winthrop Village, or myself on the premises. Payment to be made one half down, the remainder to suit the convenience of the purchaser. 17tf

Winthrop, March, 1880. JOHN J. TINKHAM.

In Brownville, Feb. 26, Mrs. Sophia Southard, aged 85½ years; March 7, John B. Stratton, aged 70 years.

In New Gloucester, March 5, Dr. John C. Winter of Wilton to Addie F. Hayden of Raymond.

In Newport, March 11, John F. Packard of Cambridge to Mrs. Olive L. Packard of Oldtown.

In Orono, March 3, W. H. Jorhan of the Maine State College to Emma L. B. Wilson.

In Oxford, March 10, Philemon L. Sawyer of Bethel to Angie M. Boober of Lincoln; Feb. 21, Samuel M. Higgins to Fannie I. Crowell; Feb. 28, Frank W. Hall to Nora E. Mullen.

In Pembroke, March 6, F. C. Gardner to G. M. Preston, both of Edmunds.

In Portland, March 9, J. Frank Babb of Westbrook to Mrs. Hannah C. Linscott; March 11, Clarence Hale to Margaret J. Rollins.

In Raymond, March 6, Samuel C. Jordan of Casco to Nellie S. Berry.

In Rockport, March 3, Samuel F. Veazie to Frances C. Carleton, both of Camden.

In San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 12, Stanislaus Remack of Philadelphia, Pa., to Josephine Wicker of Truro, N. S.

In Skowhegan, March 6, John B. Loomis to Ariana A. Whittier of Cornville.

In Summerside, P. E. I., Feb. 18, Chas. Bearirsto of Burlington, to Lillie McFeil of Spring Valley.

In Troy, Feb. 28, Albert A. Hunter to Mina I. Jackson.

In Union, March 9, Joseph W. Simmons to Emma F. Walter, both of Waldoboro.

In Vienna March 2, Elden Fletcher to Ann V. Batchelder.

In Wakefield, N. H., March 3, Hiram Russell of St. George to Lucy A. Waldron.

In Waterville, March 4, Capt. Chas. R. Shorey to Mrs. Mary M. Stanley.

In Wayne, March 7, Parker C. Tribou to Carrie C. M. Burgess.

In West Cape, P. E. I., March 1, George Jelly of Uniongale to Mary L. O'Brien of Knutsford.

In West Waterville, March 2, Oscar N. Getchell of Clinton to Mrs. Martha M. Fairbrother.

In Winterport, March 11, James E. Larrabee to Lucy M. Haskell.

Died.

In this city, March 9, Dr. W. H. Jordan of Norway; March 11, Myra F. Moorien, aged 21¼ years.

In Alfred March 5, Mrs. Harriet Eaton.

In Appleton, March 8, Levi Johnson, aged 77 years.

In Athol, P. E. I., Feb. 13, Oscar E. Davis, aged 7 months.

In Auburn, March 6, Irah O. Carr, aged 9¾ years; March 7, Minnie E. Sawyer, aged 3¾ years; March 9, Mrs. Jane E. Randall, aged 48 years.

In Bangor, March 9, Mrs. Addie J. Beane, aged 21¼ years; March 10, Mrs. Keziah Frost, aged 85 years.

In Bath, March 11, Erastus M. Coombs, aged 34½ years.

In Bay Fortune Bridge, P. E. I., Feb. 5, Mrs. Ellen Simmons, aged 49 years.

In Bedeque, P. E. I., Feb. 16, Robert Grey, aged 43¾ years; Feb. 26, Bessie Anu, aged 3¾ years—children of Phillip McLeod.

In Belfast, Feb. 19, Mrs. Mary Clarence, aged 46 years.

In Biddeford, March 4, Samuel G. Chadbourne of Bridgton, aged 50¾ years.

In Bridgton, Feb. 19, Nellie Bacon, aged 23 years.

In Bristol, Feb. 26, Mrs. Sarah Huston, aged 87 years.

In Brooklyn, March 3, Rowland W. Nutter, aged 24½ years; March 4, Mrs. Sarah Black, aged 79 years.

In Brunswick, March 1, Martha P. Lapham, aged 51 years; March 9, Mrs. Sarah Given, aged 55 years.

In Camden, March 10, Mrs. Rebecca Swan, aged 80 years.

In Cardigan, P. E. I., Feb. 16, Mrs. Jane G. Mustered, aged 62 years.

In Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 6, Benj. Martin, aged 38 years; March 9, Donald Currie, aged 48 years.

In Cumberland Mills, March 8, Blanchard K. Jordan of Bridgton, aged 2¼ years.

In Deering, March 9, Estella M. Phinney, aged 7 years.

In Denmark, March 5, Mrs. Sarah Ingalls, aged 93 years.

In Dexter, March 2, Wm. Eaton, aged 72¾ years; March 11, H. L. Haskell, aged 61 years.

In East Hampden, March 6, Mrs. Martha Chase.

In East Machias, Feb. 29, James E. Simpson, aged 4 months.

In Eden, Feb. 27, Hattie A. Bunker, aged 1 year.

In Eliot, Feb. 17, Jennie E. Raitt; Feb. 20, Rachael Hammond, aged 80¾ years.

In Egypt, N. S., Feb. 15, Elizabeth McG.; Margaret McQ.; Wm. F.; James J.; Feb. 18, Jeanette R.—children of Adam Murray.

In Farmington, Feb. 15, Mrs. L. C. Davis, aged 78¾ years.

In Freeport, March 3, Percz Burr, aged 79 years.

In Freeport, N. S., Feb. 1, Mary Whitcomck, aged 62 years.

In Friendship, March 7, Mrs. Mary Burrows, aged 73¼ years.

In Gardiner, March 6, Edith A. Boston, aged 18 years.

In Gilbert's Cove, Feb. 21, Benj. Dugan, aged 74 years.

In Halifax, N. S., March 1, Arthur Jrine, aged 4 years.

In Hallowell, March 5, Mrs. Julia E. Taplay, aged 78 years.

In Hermon, Feb. 29, Harvey Reed, aged 61 years.

In Islesboro, Feb. 22, Charles Nash, aged 64 years.

In Jonesboro, March 3, Arvida Archer aged 21 years.

In Leadville, Col., Jan. 27, Fred W. Gray of Hodgdon, aged 19 years.

In Lewiston, Feb. 26, Mrs. F. A. Sawyer, aged 43½ years; March 6, March 6, Mrs. Aaron Coffin of Harrington, aged 72 years; March 10, Mrs. Rebecca W. Bond, aged 69 years.

In Lincolnville, March 10, Sarah A. Dyer, aged 26¼ years.

In Lisbon, March 2, Mrs. Abbie C. Woodard, aged 36¾ years; March 3, Mrs. Hannah Stevens, formerly of Falmouth, aged 33¾ years.

In Lot 48, P. E. I., March 7, Mrs. Barbara Mason, aged 84 years.

In Lower Montague, P. E. I., March 1, Jas. Aitken, aged 66 years.

In Machias, March 5, Mrs. Sarah B. Hanscom, aged 77¾ years.

In Madison, Feb. 7, Mrs. Mary Hayden, aged 75 years.

In Manchester, Mrs. Rebecca Wadsworth, aged 83 years.

In Matinicus, Feb. 25, Theodore Condon, aged 23 years.

In Mechanic Falls, Feb. 28, Lucia Gleason, aged 18 years.

In Minot, Jan. 31, Edith L. Noble, aged 2 years.

In Monaghan Road, P. E. I., Feb. 8, Jas. McAdam, aged 63 years.

In Monmouth, Feb. 27, Mrs. Sally Wheeler, aged 61¼ years.

In Montague, P. E. I., Feb. 27, Mrs. Tillie Pease of St. George, aged 31 years.

In Murray Harbor, P. E. I., Feb. 21, John Hooper, aged 67 years; Feb. 22, Wm. Davey.

In Newport, March 11, Isaac Williams, aged 65 years.

In New York City, March 6, Clifford Kirkpatrick of Bangor.

In Nice, France, Feb. 8, Mrs. Hannah P. Keegan of Thomaston.

In North Penobscot, March 7, Mrs. Sarah H. Gray, aged 38¾ years.

In North Range, Mrs. Harriet Comeau.

In Pecatonica, Ill., Feb. 21, Mrs. Lucy A. Holmes, formerly of Foxcroft, aged 38 years.

In Portland, March 6, Mrs. Harriet B. Young; March 7, Thos. McE. Sayles, aged 2½ years; Capt. John D. Spaulding, aged 78½ years; March 8, Mrs. Elbridge P. Talbot, aged 50 years; March 9, Mrs. Catherine Leonard, aged 48 years; Chas. H. Pickett, aged 67 years; Mrs. Betsey T. Bennett, aged 80¾ years; March 10, Mrs. Eliza Morton, formerly of Lubec, aged 72 years; March 10, Mrs. Susan Marston, aged 76½ years; March 11, Annie M. Kelley, aged 15½ years; March 13, Willie B. Shanks, aged 4½ years; Harry E. Ham, aged 1 year; Mrs. Sarah Hoole, aged 86 years.

In Pugwash, N. S., March 6, Donald Robertson of Pictou, aged 53 years.

In Readfield, March 4, Hiram Wing, aged 63 years.

In Rockland, March 2, Mrs. Lovina Sadtler, aged 35½ years; March 4, Joseph Leighton, aged 64 years; March 7, Mary J. Staples, aged 1 month; March 9, Capt. Geo. W. Brown, aged 67½ years.

In Rockport, March 1, Wm. Ott, aged 64 years; March 5, Georgiana Andrews, aged 43 years.

In Sacarappa, March 4, Mrs. Ellen M. Stiles, aged 53 years.

In Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 10, Joaquin F. Silva of P. E. I.

In Sidney, Feb. 29, Addie N. Jackson, aged 20½ years.

In Salsbury's Cove, Feb. 26, Chas. A. Hamor, aged 24 years.

In Sherman, Feb. 29, Mrs. David Patterson, aged 78 years; Edwin C. Merriam, aged 3 years; March 1, M. Lucy Young, aged 18½ years; Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, aged 55 years; March 5, Augie Cushman, aged 10½ years.

In Skowhegan, March 3, Moses H. Pike, aged 84 years; March 4, Mrs. Lila B. Archer, aged 34½ years.

In Smithfield, Mrs. Ames Brooks, aged 48 years.

In South Deer Isle, Feb. 28, Mrs. Mary S. Sylvester, aged 86 years.

In South Norridgewock, March 1, Rev. L. Packard, aged 76 years; Feb. 27, Edith Wade, aged 2 years; Mrs. Dorcas Dunlap, aged 83 years; March 5, Mrs. Sarah Norton.

In South Thomaston, March 5, Lincoln K. Hayden, aged 9 months.

In Starks, Feb. 28, Mrs. Harriet J. Quinby, aged 42 years.

In St. Mary's Road, P. E. I., Feb. 16, Mrs. Flora McLeod, aged 59 years.

In Sullivan, Feb. 26, Capt. Thomas Hill, aged 98 years.

In South Waterford, March 4, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Houghton, aged 64 years.

In Topsham, Feb. 26, John W. Fisher, aged 73¼ years.

In Troy, Feb. 11, Edith A. Whitten, aged 7 weeks.

In Vassalboro, March 4, Isaac N. Bragg, aged 24 years.

In Vernon River, P. E. I., Feb. 23, Angus Ross, aged 25 years.

In Virginia City, Nev., Feb. 16, James W. McDonald, formerly of Maine, aged 46½ years.

In Waldoboro, March 7, Wm. T. Waterman, aged 73 years.

In Warren, March 1, Andrew Hoffses, aged 85 years.

In Washington, March 4, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke, aged 93½ years.

In Waterville, March 10, Julius Alden, aged 84¼ years.

In Webster, March 9, Edwin G. Butler, aged 29½ years.

In West Buxton, March 10, Mrs. Georgie A. McKenney, aged 27½ years.

In West River, P. E. I., Feb. 18, Malcolm Currie, aged 77 years.

In Winslow, Feb. 26, Mrs. Sophia Southard, aged 85½ years; March 7, John B. Stratton, aged 70 years.

TINKHAM FARM in WINTHROP FOR SALE.

By reason of approaching age and infirmity, I am desirous of disposing of my homestead farm situated in the good neighborhood, two miles from Winthrop Village, on the road leading to East Monmouth. It has an excellent set of farm buildings on it; consisting of a story and a half house, well finished and in good repair, 28x36 feet, with ell 45x18; three convenient barns, one of which, 40x60 feet, is nicely finished and clapboarded, and other necessary buildings, produces annually about 30 tons English, and 20 tons meadow hay, is watered by two wells and an aqueduct, has about two acres of orcharding mostly of engrafted young trees. Contains in all two hundred acres more or less, seventy of which is woodland, and good judges estimate the amount of wood and timber at twelve hundred cords, which, when delived in market will doubtless pay the purchase money for the farm. It capacity for keeping is not excelled by any farm in town. For further information inquire of John May, Esq., of Winthrop Village, or myself on the premises. Payment to be made one half down, the remainder to suit the convenience of the purchaser. 17tf

Winthrop, March, 1880. JOHN J. TINKHAM.

"MY DARTERS"

Buy Their Churns

—AND—

BUTTER WORKERS

—OF—

FRED ATWOOD,

4117 Winterport, Me.

EGGS FOR SITTING.

From prize winning stock. Satisfactory hatching guaranteed, from following varieties: Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns, and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. $2.00 per 13. Eggs carefully packed and sent to all parts of the U. S. For sale by

4117 W. D. HALEY, Pittston, Me.

MALT BITTERS

Malt Bitters Company

A FOOD AND A MEDICINE,

The Purest, Safest and most Powerful Restorative in Medicine for Feeble and Exhausted Constitutions, Nervous and General Debility, Consumption and Wasting Diseases.

PREPARED without fermentation from Canadian Barley MALT and Fresh HOP, and warranted more Nourishing, Strengthening, Vitalizing and Purifying by reason of their richness in Bone and Fat Producing Material, than all other forms of malt or medicine, and free from the objections urged against malt liquors, alcoholic "tonics," "bitters" and "stimulants."

MALT BITTERS build up anew the nervous, osseous (bone) and muscular system. For feeble digestion, sick headache, constipation, inactive stomach and liver, bronchitis and deep-seated coughs, consumption, weakness of the kidneys and urinary organs, emaciation, dropsy, mental and physical debility, ulcerative weaknesses of females, exhaustion of nursing mothers and the aged, and every form of debility they are truly marvellous.

MALT BITTERS combine a Food and a Medicine in the most perfect form yet devised, and commend themselves to the weak, convalescent, overworked, debilitated, nervous, sleepless, dyspeptic, bilious, fickle in appetite, irresolute in mind and subject to melancholy as the purest, safest and most powerful restorative in medicine.

Put up in German quarts and warranted genuine when signed by the Malt Bitters Company as above. Sold by druggists. Malt Bitters Company, Boston.

Collins' Voltaic Plasters relieve in 5 minutes.

Sanford's Jamaica Ginger, the Delicious.

SHAKERS' SARSAPARILLA

Prepared by the Canterbury Shakers from the roots of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Yellow Dock, Mandrake, Black Cohosh, Garget, Indian Hemp and the Berries of Juniper and Cubeb, united with Iodide of Potassium made by the Society.

It was the first as well as it is the best and purest of strengthening and purifying medicines called Sarsaparilla, being totally unlike all others in the variety, quality and quantity of its presclous properties. It is the only preparation of the kind used by physicians and druggists for more than fifty years.

Gentlemen—You ask my opinion of your Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and I cheerfully add my testimony in favor of its use, especially in the scrofulous diathesis. I speak with confidence in regard to its curative qualities, for I have used it extensively in my practice for the past eighteen years. I have long considered it more valuable than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla with which I am acquainted, and I recommend it to my professional brethren who are not already familiar with its effects. Yours very truly,

S. M. DINSMOOR. M. D.

Francestown, N. H., Dec. 2. 1878.

The Shakers' Sarsaparilla cleanses the blood of scrofula and scrofulous humors, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures disorders of the liver, kidneys and urinary organs, purifies the female system of weaknesses and debilitating troubles, and eradicates the first symptoms of hereditary diseases in children and youth. It is truly a won lerfully medicine for general and nervous debility, emaciation and dropsy.

Druggists may warrant as genuine every bottle bearing the signature of Thos. Corbett, its inventor. Inquire for Corbett's Shakers' Sarsaparilla.

In behalf of the society,

NICHOLAS A. BRIGGS, } Trustees.
JOSEPH WOODS. }

Shaker Village, N. H., Jan. 1, 1880. 4117

The following is the sworn statement to the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts of the financial condition of the

New England Mutual Life Ins. Co.,

of Boston, on the 31st of December, 1879.

ASSETS.

Stocks and Bonds at market value,	$9,478,111 50
Loans on Mortgage,	3,149,889 68
Real estate,	1,295,900 00
Premium notes secured by policies worth double the amount loaned,	1,382,569 45
Amount of deferred quarterly premiums,	201,119 35
Outstanding renewal premiums upon policies upon which a valuation has been made and reserved,	170,090.35
Accrued interest and rents,	201,068.91
Cash in banks,	138,811 41
Loans on Collateral,	113,700 00
	$15,131,240 65

LIABILITIES.

Reserve at 4 per cent. in compliance with the statutes of Massachusetts,	$12,917,119 03
Distributions unpaid,	187,176 56
Death losses unpaid,	96,753 00
Matured endowments unpaid,	51,028 00
	$13,252,078 59
Surplus,	$1,879,162 06

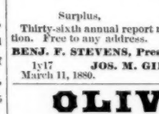
Thirty-sixth annual report now ready for distribution. Free to any address.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.

1y17 JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

March 11, 1880.

OLIVER CHILLED PLOW.



OVER 72,000 SOLD IN 1879.

Warranted the best Plow in the World for all kinds of land.

The Casaday Sulky Plow.

Comstock's Seed Sower, Cultivators and Weeder Combined.

Farming Tools of all kinds.

Russell Coe's Superphosphate.

Darling's Animal Fertilizer.

Garden, Grass, Field and Flower Seeds.

WHITTEMORE BROS.,

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

4117 128 & 130 So. Market St., Boston.

Notice of Foreclosure.

I hereby give public notice of my claim by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated the twentieth day of March, 1857, and recorded in the Kennebec Registry of Deeds Book, 210, page 277 given by Hanson Meader and Jane Meader to me, the subscriber, of a certain parcel of land and its appurtenances, situate in Albion, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine, and described as follows, to wit: Bounded, beginning on the road from the Friends' Meetinghouse, at the north-east corner of said Meaders' lot, running thence on said road, northerly to a stake and stones north of the orchard, thence westerly to the Tabor lot, thence southerly on the east line of the Goodspeed lot to Jonathan Dore's land, thence easterly on said Meader's north line to the point begun at; containing thirty acres more or less, and that the condition in said mortgage is broken, by reason whereof I, the subscriber, claim a foreclosure of said mortgage. SUMNER HODGKINS.

Benton, March 2, 1880. 3417

Apple, Pear Trees, Grape Vines, &c.

Lower Prices and better stock than imported. Splendid roots. No borers.

Prices at nursery:

Apple trees, seedlings, 4 to 7 ft., $8a10 per 100.
" " grafted. 6 to 8 " $20.00 " "
Pear " " 5 to 6 " $40.00 " "
" " bearing age, $1.00 each.
Grape vines in bearing, 6 for $2.00, or 50c "

List of varieties and prices of small fruits sent free. We cannot get time to answer many letters asking advice; but are always glad to have our patrons and friends visit our nurseries. Printed directions for successful fruit culture sent for every order of $5.00 or more. Order early; trees should be set before leaves start. We have for seed Longfellow field corn, early, large ears; 30c per peck. Remit by money order on Winthrop or by registered letter. Address

4117 A. SMITH & SON, Monmouth, Me.

Valuable Information?

Which may save the lives of those obtaining it. The undersigned while in the drug business, came in possession of a valuable receipt for making an article for the alleviation of lung standing coughs and colds, and as he has retired from business, will for a small sum give it to the public. This remedy cures where all others fail, and can be made for one tenth the cost of any of the spurious articles in the

Poetry.

My Prologue.

If heat of youth, 'tis heat suppressed
That fills my breast;
The childhood of a voiceless lyre
Preserves my fire.
I chanted not while I was young;
But ere age chill I liberate my tongue!

Apart from stormy ways of men,
Maine loneliest glen
Hold me as banished, and unheard
I saved my word;
I would not know the bitter taste
Of the crude fame which falls to them that haste.

On each impatient year I tossed
A holocaust
Of effort, ashes ere it burned,
And justly spurned.
If now I own maturer days,
I know not; dust to me is passin praise.

But out of life arises song,
Clear, vital, strong—
The speech men pray for when they pine,
The speech divine
No other can interpret; grand
And permanent as time and race and land.

I dreamed I spake it; do I dream
In pride supreme,
Or, like lute lovers, found the bride
Their youth denied.
Is this my stinted passion's flow?
It well may be; and they that read will know.

Our Story Teller.

MY ONE GLEAM OF ROMANCE.

I am afraid that I am only a prosaic sort of being. Now and then the young ladies whom I meet in society think me unromantic and perhaps uninteresting. The gay hues of morning become lost in that "light of common day" which belongs to the afternoon of life. For me it is a quiet, cheerful, happy afternoon, with the music of the voices that I love, the fragrance of the flowers I tend. I know, too, that for me the bracing evening breezes will rise, and the evening skies be flushed with immortal hopes. Once I had a gleam of romance, which grew, indeed, into a steady radiance; and plain and prosaic as I am now—and it is mainly the ordinary episode of a woman's life—I think it perhaps more romantic than happens to most of the young ladies of the period, and I hope that they, too, may have a gleam equally propitious.

We were the six daughters of a country vicar; we lived four miles from the county town, which was also the cathedral city. We were a very happy nest of girls, save for certain unpropitious love affairs, which however, came all right before the end of the third volume.

Our Squire's son was very attentive to my elder sister, and our Squire, though very civil to us, was not supposed to like it, for he had trotted off his son for a long tour, and nobody knew for how long it might be. My second sister was engaged to my father's curate; helplessly, hopelessly engaged. He had only a hundred a year, and was not to think of marrying us till he had at least another hundred. I came third. The rest of my younger sisters have become engaged to the series of subsequent curates. My father could not afford to send us to school, but we grew up somehow, and, like flowers, we grew up toward the sunlight.

The education our good mother gave us was something like "Shakespeare, taste, and the musical glasses;" but our father added a robuster fibre.

He considered that boys and girls ought, to a certain extent, to have the same education. Like Shakespeare aforesaid, we had a little Latin and less Greek. As far as Greek goes I never got beyond the irregular verbs—those rocks which have shipwrecked many a young scholar—but in Latin I read several of the easier classics. I did not compose any Latin verses, because my father very properly said that young ladies should not write verses, but have verses written to them.

I had done the first three books of "Euclid," and in algebra had gone as far as quadratic equations, but not into them. I do not mention these humble attainments boastfully, but because it will be soon seen that they have something to do with my story.

My father was able to give us a good home, but then I knew it was not a home that would last always.

I did not see that there was any necessity in the nature of things that we six maidens should always be living together. Of course it is necessary that one or two girls should always be at home looking after the father and mother; but half a dozen were really more than sufficient.

I have made up my mind thus: I should like to go out as a governess. My father and mother did not at all like the notion. The living was a fairly good one, and the notion had never entered their heads; but it had fully taken possession of mine.

I was naturally fond of teaching, and had done even more than my share in teaching the younger ones. Moreover, I should like to see a bigger world than that which our village made up, except that on Saturday we went to the neighboring city, where we did some shopping and marketing, walked about, and went to hear the anthem in the cathedral.

One day I saw an advertisement which seemed to suit me precisely. A governess was desired by a country gentleman in the Midlands, to teach three little boys.

Now it was that my boyish education came in excellently.

These lads were intended to go to Rugby and it was discovered, after some little correspondence and comparing of notes, that I should be able to educate them up to the point of entering Rugby; even my father said so, and my father was a man who was sternly just and particular in these things, and would not for worlds let any of his children fly false colors.

Then this gentleman and lady wanted my photograph, and I was rather ashamed to send it, for I was only a poor small, brown little creature. Those who loved me said that I had loving eyes, just like our dog Pompey, who, I am sure, had eyes that were simply magnificent, only eyes do not come out very well in photographs. However, the matter was ultimately arranged between my father and these people.

I suppose few young ladies made so good a start first off in the governess world as I did at nineteen, and all because I was able to teach the boys Latin and mathematics. I was to have fifty guineas a year, with laundress and travelling expenses, so that I really should not have to pay away anything out of my salary. In fact, the Reverend Jones who was engaged to my sister Fanny, told me that I was a great deal better off than he was. When he had paid all his expenses he was hardly fifty shillings to the good. If it had been guineas instead of shillings he thought he might be tempted to perpetrate matrimony on the strength of it.

In order to get my "place," as we laughingly called it, down in the shires, it was necessary that I should go up from our cathedral city to London, and then go down into the country by another line. Donnington was a very long way from the railway.

At this time our railway system was still young, but even at the present time, though there are four or five railways in this neighborhood, none come within four or five miles of Donnington.

I was to go down to Manningham Road Station, which was ten miles from the market town of Manningham itself, and then the village of Donnington was five miles on the other side of Manningham.

It was late in a September afternoon when I came to Manningham Road Station. The station itself was in a little village, but it ambitiously preferred taking its title from the market town, which was many miles off. The arrangement was that I should be met by one of the Wilmslows in their trap, which should take me and my belongings over to Donnington. Everything was taken out, but, unfortunately, the Wilmslows' conveyance had not arrived. The porter knew them very well, and said that they were sure to be there before very long. It was a long way to come, and they might have business at Manningham.

So after waiting a rather long time I left my luggage on the platform, where the porter assured me it woulk be quite safe, and took a stroll about the village—a very little one, but presenting two remarkable features. The churchyard was very much timbered, almost grovelike in character, and with an avenue of fine branching elms. Moreove, the church-doors were unlocked, with every appearance of that being the normal state of things, and the church was gently filled with a dim suffusion of religious light.

I paced that avenue, and sat quietly in that church, and my eyelids being heavy with a little wholesome crying, it is just possible—I admit this confidentially—that I may have slumbered for a few minutes in a most comfortable large square pew, which I gratefully recall to the present day. At last the thought occurred to me that I might in my turn be keeping the Wilmslows waiting at the station, and so somewhat hurriedly I retraced my steps.

When I got once more upon the platform I noticed with dismay that my luggage had vanished.

"Well, porter," I said, "what about my luggage? I suppose you have put it in the cloak-room?"

"Eh, miss, be that you?" said the porter. "Who'd have thought of seeing you here?"

"But where's my luggage!" I answered, "and I wonder how long I shall have to wait."

"The luggage, miss—why, Mr. Wilmslow's got it. He has not been out of the station-yard six minutes."

"Gone, and without me!" I exclaimed, perfectly thunderstruck.

"Why, miss, he came and asked after you. I said you had left your luggage here, but how it was my belief that you had walked on because he had kep' you so long a waiting. Whereupon his man whisked up your luggage, and they started off after you."

I was in absolute despair, and asked if he could by a short cut get to any point where he could attract their attention by shouting or waving a handkercheif. At our place at home it was possible to resort to a move of this kind; but the railway porter only grinned, and explained that it was quite impossible. Then having caused me this inconvenience and annoyance, the fellow touched his cap, and unconscionably expected a tip.

I was in a great quandary. What would it be best to do? Surely, Mr. Wilmslow woul d return after he had gone a few miles and found that I was not evertaken.

Perhaps it would be best, after all, to hire a fly and go after him. It would be annoying to spend one of my few precious sovereigns; and it would also be annoying to meet Mr. Wilmslow returning to meet me, perhaps as soon as I had started. This part of the question was speedily set at rest by the porter informing me that it was impossible to hire anything. No fly was to be obtained nearer than Manningham; so I determined to walk, if necessary, to Manningham itself, and hire from there. We Leslie girls were strong, and I had done my ten miles' walk often before to-day. But it would be much pleasanter to be picked up, and I persuaded myself that it was this which was going to happen. I did not know that a few miles before you came to Manningham there was a road which left the town on the left, and went on to Dennington, saving three-quarters of a mile. It afterward transpired that Mr. Wilmslow, with a man's natural stupidity, took this by-road, supposing that every one must needs know the road which he knew best himself. If a girl had been driving she would have had more sense.

So I walked on, a solitary damsel, along that interminable country road. I walked in good spirits, and am always delighted when I first see a new prospect unfolding befor me. But I had somewhat miscalculated my physical strength. It is one thing to walk out in the fresh morning, and another thing to make a forced journey after the morning's work is done.

I got quite angry with myself for feeling tired almost on the outset of my walk. I felt I should be very glad if I could make friends with any good-natured driver who could give me a lift. Sometimes when we came back on a market day father did not at all mind our carrier, who was also parish clerk, giving us a lift in his covered wagon. But this seemed to be a lonely road through an uninhabited country. There drove up a perfectly white man in a cart full of mealbags; but there was hardly room for himself among his bags, and I besides did not want to be perfectly white. By the irony of fate there also came by a coal wagon, but I had as little wish to be black as to be white. Then I came to a little roadside inn which had a board with a painted remark about being "drunk on the premises." I rather quickened my pace, for such an announcement suggested that there might be roughs ahead. Then I listened, but listened in vain. I should have been glad of the company of any good old market woman with whom I could have chatted as I walked along, and in fact I would not have minded carrying her eggs for her company's sake.

Presently I heard the sound of wheels, the sound of rapid driving. A turn of the road discovered to me a young man driving a tandem. The horses were spirited and fresh, and he had some difficulty in pulling them up when he came close to me.

"Well, my pretty maid," he cried, "are you all by yourself! Shall I give you a lift? Take a drive with me in my trap." It will be a lark for you."

Now I really was very tired. But it it was very impertinent of him to call me a pretty maid, which, indeed, I was not. Then I knew that my father disapproved of young men driving tandem. Then it was disrespectful, to say the least of it, to make that remark about "a lark." Besides, the young man's eyes and voice and manner were not at all to his credit. They suggested the idea that he had been at the inn which I had left behind me, and had carried out the idea of getting "drunk" on the premises.

So I made up my mind in a moment.

"No, thank you, sir. I had rather walk."

"Where are you going?"

It was no business of his, but I answered quietly, "I am going to Maningham."

"So am I. And it is more than seven miles. You will never be able to do it. Get up, my dear; I will lend you a hand."

This was very insolent—I mean calling me "my dear." I gave no answer, but walked forward briskly. He was up in a moment and jumped out of his gig, keeping the reins in his hands.

"At any rate you will give me a kiss?"

I shrieked and ran away from him as fast as I could in the opposite direction, going over the ground which I had toilsomely travelled a little while before. My knees bent under me and I thought I should have fainted. A glance showed me, however, that he did not dare leave the two horses, which were champing and fretting to be off. How, in my heart of hearts, I blessed those honest horses. Then the wretch actually shook his fist at me, uttering ugly words.

Presently, and with a feeling of great joy and relief on my part, he was out of sight as fast as his two horses could carry him. In the meanwhile, I had sunk down exhausted by the wayside. The road had a wide margin of grass which rose at this point into a hillock shadowed by a copse of trees. There was literally a mossy couch where I reclined, and I also literally watered it with my tears. In all my life I had never been so grossly degraded and insulted. Was this, indeed, the beginning of my entrance upon the world? Surely the world was something infinitely more vile and evil than my father's sermons had ever told me it was. I felt like some poor damsel in the days of Arthurian romance whom some wicked Earl Doom had insulted; but, alas! I thought, in these Victorian days there is no knight Geraint "riding abroad, redressing human wrongs," saving fair ladies when they are lost in perilous paths. But it will be seen that I did the Victorian days an injustice.

The shadows were falling faster as I, once more summoning all my energies, resumed the walk. It was quite clear to me that I shouldn't get to Dennington till midnight; and what would they think of me?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"Time to Get Up."

There is no doubt that if an instrument could be invented to indicate the various degrees of difficulty people experience in getting out of bed in the morning, it would have to be graduated from zero up to a very high figure indeed. Many persons know absolutely nothing of any difficulty of the sort; they turn out of bed with the alacrity of a bird, glad even that it is time to get up: while others have to fight a battle more or less severe the moment they open their eyes every morning. We purposely describe the difficulty as that of getting out of bed, because it is to a very great extent a mechanical difficulty. When a man was once rallying another on his weakness in this respect, he said, "Why don't you make up your mind to it?" The reply was, "Make up your mind to it! oh! that is easy enough; I have done that a hundred times; but what I can't manage is to make uy my body to it." It was a facetious way of putting the matter, but it really did exactly describe the main difficulty. A person goes to bed with his mind fully made up to rise in the morning at the proper time, whenever that may be. He knows very well he ought to do it, and that it will be better for him in every way if he does do it. Entrenched in this virtuous resolution he falls asleep; but when he awakes a dull sense of inertness weighs him down, and if he stops to think about getting up he finds that inclination has usurped the place of reason, and that if there is one thing under the sun more ridiculous than another, it is the idea of getting out of bed just then. So powerless often is the resolution at the waking hour, that we have heard of a man whose determination to get up was so decided, that he contrived a machine to pull the clothes off him at a certain hour, actually getting out of bed only to put them back and get in again. There must, of course, be an effort of the will, but it should be an instantaneous effort, there should be no deliberation on the subject, no time given to meditate on the propriety or otherwise of getting up, no going over in our mind the pros and cons of the question. Directly we begin to think we are almost sure to lie abed, but when we refuse to think we are much more likely to get up. And so the advice we give to every one who finds it very hard work to get up in the morning, but wants to master the weakness, is, —make up your body to it, and turn out instanter without a moment's parley—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Old Times Column.

Elijah Fisher's Journal.

(CONTINUED.)

Mr. Brimmer and gits what Clothes I thought I shood want and puts them in the Chist and sent them to Boston.

The 8th. I gos to Boston and lays out Eighty Dollars for articales to Convey with me to Sylvester at the Eastword.

The 9th. I finds an opportunity to Carry them in Mr. H. Hill's bote and puting them all on bord his schoner at Night we set sale.

The 10th. We Come into Capan harbor and Lay there all Day watting for one Mr. Baker but it being late when he Come and likely to be a Storm we did not sale so I gos and Lodges ashore and before I Could get abord the Next morning they saled and left me and the man was the fastest for Leaving me that we wated for the Day before so I had to travel by Land to North Yarmouth one hundred and thirty miles and one Dollar in my Pocket and of that I lost four Shillings at Newbury.

The 11th. I Left Capan at seven and after fifty miles travel I Comes to Mr.—six Miles from Porchmouth and Lodges.

The 12th. I Croses the farrey at Porchmouth and having no money I tryes at severil houses to git some Vuitels at Length at one house I gits a little Cold haste puden and Milk and after fifty-two milds travel I Come to Soco at half past ten at Evening and there gits one more Vitels being tired fast.

The 13th. I Leaves Soco and after thirty miles travel I Comes to Mr. Ellis in North Yarmouth but my things being not there I hires a bote and gos to Mr. Hills on the Island and staid that Night the Next Night he brought them.

The 14th. Mr. Hill and Mr. D. Briggs with two others gos a fishing and at Evening he brings the schooner to the falls in N. Yarmouth at Mr. Ellwell's Landing.

The 15th. We ontodes my things and Carrys them to Majr. Browns and stores them there and settles with Mr. Hill for bringing them from Boston and gets my horse and at twelve we sets out for Sylvester and at two in the morning we arrived at Mr. I. Briggs.

The 16th. Mr. I. Briggs Rased his Barn and a fine own.

The 21st. I With Mr. D. Briggs having his horse and A. Phillepses and Dr. Briggs oxen gos to Yarmouth to fetch up my things from there and has Mr. Dillinghams Waggon.

The 24th. We Leves Majr. Browns for Sylvester With some Difficulty We gets there.

The 26th. We arrived at Mr. I. Briggs and unlodes and stored them.

The 28th. I gos to work for Mr. J. Briggs and Works for him till the Eighth of September.

Aug. 16th. I bargins with Mr. Benj. Alden for an half Lott of Land (Lying the West side of the Road and my Br-in-law the East) for two hundred Dollars (Sixty achers more or Less.)

The 20th. He gave me a Deed of the Lot and I gave him two Notes one to be paid in Eighteen months from Jenuary next the other in one year after.

Sept. 8th. We Began and hoed in little short of three Bushels of Rye for me on my Lot and then gos to Work for Mr. Briggs again.

The 26th. I has better than two Bushels of Rye soed on Br. Briggs Lot and we beacutting of the olders on my lot and Clear two achers.

Oct. 8th. I Leaves Sylvester at Nine of the Clock in the morning and Comes to Majr. Browns in N. Yarmouth and stays that Night.

The 9th. I Comes to Mr. N. Trues and stays there with a friend of myne till

The 12th. at Evening I gos with Mr. Elwell, Doctor Jones and Mr. True with Capt. John Gray too Boston and a fine passoge.

The 14th. We Come to the Wharfe in Boston and I helped him onlode the sloop for my passage.

The 15th. Mr. Ellwel wanted me to help him bye his things to Carry to N. Yarmouth (he kapte a shope there) so I assisted him to buy them.

The 16th. I Leaves Boston and Comes to Mr. Brimmers and stays.

The 17th. I Leves the Planes for Attleboro and Come to Mr. Hunts.

The 18th. I Returned to Attlebor and Come to Mother Fishers.

The 24th. I Leves Attlebor and Comes to Mr. Wm. Tituses in Rhoboth.

The 25th. I Leavs Mr. Tituses and Crosses the farrey and Comes to Providance and agress with Mr. Harry Keen for one Duzzen of axes on Mr. J. Fishers account and he promised to Make me good ones and then returns again and Croses the River and Comes to Mr. Tituses.

The 30th. Leaving Mr. Tituses I Returns home to Mothers at Attlebor.

Nov. 3d. I gos to Mr. Ross and speaks to him to make me half a Duzzen of small Stillyards and Eight axes on Mr. D. Fishers account then I gos to Mr. Eb. Tiffenys and bespeeks a Duzzen of Wool Cards on Col. Richardsons account and then returns home.

The 5th. I now bespeeks to Mr. S. Jackson to newlay four or five axes and severel other articales and I would see that he was satisfied.

The 8th. I has Mr. Whites horse to go to Mr. Traffans in Dighton.

The 11th. I Leaves Mr. B. Traffarns and returns and stays to Mr. S. Fishers.

The 12th. I then returns to Mother Fishers in Attlebor.

The 18th. Mr. J. Fishers gos over to Providance with a Lode of Coles and I gos to Mr. Wm. Tituses and stays that Night.

The 19th. I gos over to Provedance and Comes to Mr. Haz. Keens and gits that Duzzen of axes that I had bespoke and he took Cole for his Pay and after giting some other articales I returns to Mr. Tituses in Rhoboth.

The 20th. I returns home to Attlebor.

The 21st. I gos to Mr. Ebenezer Tiffiney and gits the Duzzen of Cards that I had bought.

The 22d. I gos to Col. Richardsons and settles with him and he pays Mr. Tiffiney.

The 24th. In the morning I gos and settles with Br. I. Fisher and found what articales he had got for me Come to three Pound fifteen Shilling and Nine Pence and he gave me a note for the remander to Mr. I. Wilkingson and settle with him and found that the articales that he had got for me Come to with himself and horse and Carte to Boston two Pound Eighteen Shillings and six Pence and the remander of the Note he Paid me the money one Pound seven Shillings and six Pence and then to Mr. Jackson and found what articales I had of him Come to two Pound fourteen and Six Pence and then to Br. D. Fishers and found that the articales he had got for me with the two orders one for Mother Fisher and the other for Mr. I. Woodcock Come to six Pound and he gave me a note for the remander then I settles with Br. P. Fisher and found the articales he had got for me Come to four Pound fifteen Shillings and six Pence and he gave me a Note for the remander then gos to and gits som Clothes that I had making by Mrs. Woodcock then after gitting all my things ready I with Mr. I. Willkings

The 15th. Leaves Attleborough and Comes to Mr. L. Whites on J. Planes and putes up the horse and stays at Landlord Fullers.

The 26th. We Leaves the Planes and Comes to Boston and I found a Chance to put my things abord Mr. Yorkes sloop so then Mr. Willkings returned home so I helps them onlode the sloop after giting some things to Carry with me we lay in Boston harber till

The 30th. We histed sale and left the harber at four in the morning it seemed so likely for a storm we put into Squom harber and lay still and a severe storme of wind and rain there was and a number of sloops and schooners was Drove ashore ten in number and two lost.

Dec. 2d. We Left Squome harbor to pursue on our Way but the Wind being Contrary we was obliged to put into Purscatway harber and Cast anchre.

The 4th. We Waid anchre and Left Purscatleway harber for N. Yarmouth but the wind shifting when we was off against the Nubble we was obliged to return to Purscatway harber then lying there till

The 6th. We Waid anchre and set sale and left Purscatleway harber and Landed at Mr. Drinkwaters wharfe at ten in the morning and onloded my things and I had his oxen and sled to Convey them to Majr. Browns at the folls two milds and I staid at Mr. Nath Trues till

The 11th. Was Thanksgiving Day and I gos to Meeten and at Evening Colo. Mitchel to Supp with him (it was Mrs. Trues father) accordingly I did and a Number of his friends.

The 13th. I Leaves Mr. Trues and Comes to Mr. Waggs in Rylestown.

The 14th. I Left Mr. Waggs and Comes to Brother Briggs in Sylvester.

1784.

Jan. 1. I Left Briggs for N. Yarmouth and Come to Mr. Trues.

The 8th. I Leves Mr. Trues at Yarmouth and Returns to Sylvester.

The 15th. I and E. Briggs Left Sylvester and went on snow shoes through the woods and Come to Mr. T. Wights in Wales fourteen milds.

The 16th. Mr. Wight and his wife was

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Young Folks' Column.

My Little Boy That Died.

Look on his pretty face for just one minute,
His braided frock, his dainty buttoned shoes,
His firm-shut hand, the favorite plaything in it,
And tell me, mothers, was't not hard to lose
And miss him from my side—
My little boy that died!

How many another boy as dear and charming,
His father's hope, his mother's one delight,
Slips through strange sickness, all fear disarming,
And lives a long, long life in parents' sight!
Mine was so short a pride!
And then my poor boy died.

I see him rocking on his wooden charger;
I hear him pattering through the house all day;
I watch his great blue eyes grow large and larger,
Listening to stories, whether grave and gay,
Told at the bright fireside—
So dark now, since he died.

But yet I often think my boy is living,
As living as my other children are.
When good-night kisses I all around am giving,
I keep one for him, though he is so far,
Can a mere grave divide
Me from him, though he died?

So, while I come and plant it o'er with daisies,
(Nothing but childish daisies, all year round,)
Continually God's hand the curtain raises,
And I can hear his merry voice's sound
And feel him at my side—
My little boy that died.

Twenty Miles an Hour.

It was the 6th of January, that great holiday in Russia, when the river Neva is consecrated with pomp and ceremony, when soldiers parade and priests say mass, and the Emperor is visible, and the cannon roar. And it was a gloriously bright and beautiful day; but Ivan and Olga, looking out on the broad street and glittering pinnacles of the palace chapel, watching the sledges fly by with people all muffled in furs, were two very disconsolate children. They had an English governess—for Russian children have to study English as Americans do French—and they had been so unruly, so impatient, and indifferent to lessons, that Miss Stanley had forbidden their going out to see the sights. This was hard indeed, but it was needful; that the children could not understand, and they walked from the great porcelain stove, which reached to the ceiling, over to the double windows, all packed with sand, and having curious little paper cornucopias of salt stuck in it to keep the frost from making pictures on the glass, to and fro, to and fro, in great unhappiness. Outside, the thermometer was away below zero, but inside, thanks to the stoves and the great copper heaters, it was as warm as toast.

"Now, Olga," said Ivan, after an hour or two of this tiresome way of spending time, "I am not going to stand this any longer; if I can not go to the Neva, I am going to have a ride on one of the ice mountains, and if you want to, you may go with me."

"Oh, Ivan, how would you dare? You know we are not allowed to go alone, and Maria is at church, and we have no sledges."

"Tut, tut! have I not fifty kopeks [about fifty cents] "and can I not hire an Isvochtchik [driver] to take us? And we can be home again before they come from chapel. Come, Olga, let us have some fun."

Olga's conscience said "no," but the temptation was overpowering, and after repeated urging from Ivan they both crept down softly to the little apartment in the large hall where were kept their fur cloaks and bashlyks, or cloth hoods, which are put over hats and ears. No one saw them. Every one was at church, and the dvornik, or porter who guarded the front door, was snoozing soundly, wrapped up in his sheepskins near the heater. They got their fur mittins and tippets and cloaks down from the pegs where they were hanging in the heated air, and put them on in silence. In silence, too, they lifted the huge bolts, and slipped out into the street. It was to cold to speak, for the air would have frozen on their lips, and they hurried to a corner where usually there were to be found sledges, whose drivers can endure any amount of cold, and who even sleep out at night at theatre and opera while waiting for their masters. Here Ivan found what he wanted, though the man's dull gaze seemed to question the propriety of taking two children to the pleasure-garden which Ivan indicated. The kopeks, however, were forthcoming, and that was all he cared about; so in they jumped, and tucked the furs about them, and away they went over the broad street, flying past troiskys, with their three horses, and gay little sledges of every description. Their route took them away from the Neva, where was the greatest crowd, and they soon reached the entrance of the pleasure-garden, climbed the great flight of wooden stairs to the pavilion on top, where Ivan hired a sled, and paid for a glass of tea hot from the big brass samovar, which is always boiling and ready for use. Olga had scarcely time to think what she was about before she was seated behind Ivan, and away they flew down the side of the frozen mountain, all as hard as glass. But now it began to snow, fast, thick and furious, and the people could not keep it off the ice. Ivan was getting tired, too, and his hands were cold. This fun of going twenty miles an hour had filled him with glee; but Olga lost her bashlyk, and he found it hard to guide his sled. Suddenly they made a swerve to the left, and, with a fearful jerk, over they went. It was a dreadful blow, and had it not been for the kindness of the people in charge, both might have been badly injured; but they were picked up and carried to the pavilion, rubbed with snow on their noses and ears, and finally packed in a sledge and driven home. How differently they looked at the glittering crowd, who watched the animated scene! They had gone out full of excitement and daring; resolved as Ivan was to resist authority, he now was full of shame that he had gotten himself into a scrape. His fingers ached, and Olga was crying and complaining of her ears. As they neared their home a troiska drove up with ladies wrapped in sables, and their mother and Miss Stanley alighted.

"Ivan! Olgo! where have you been? What have you been doing?"

They told their story when they got indoors, and Ivan had begged some kopeks with which to pay the waiting isvochtchik—for his money had been exhausted; and it was settled thay they had been sufficiently punished when it was discovered that Ivan's fingers and Olga's ears were frostbitten.

Both were sent to bed for fear of further harm from the cold, which is considered by Russians the root of all evil in the way of disease; and as they sipped their hot tea again, and nibbled the slice of lemon which floated on the surface, Ivan said to Olga: "It is great fun to go twenty miles an hour, but it don't pay to be bad. I'm going to work to-morrow at those old English verbs, and I'll conquor or die."—*Harper's Young People.*

"Don't Cross a Bridge Until you Come to It."

There were once a man and a woman who planned to go and spend the day at a friend's house, which was some miles distant from their own.

So one pleasant morning they started out to make the visit, but they had not gone far before the woman remembered a bridge they had to cross which was very old, and was said not to be safe, and she immediately began to worry about it.

"What *shall* we do about that bridge?" she said to her husband. "I forgot that bridge; it is a bad place; suppose it should break through, and we should fall into the water and be drowned!"

"Or even," said his wife, "suppose you should step on a rotten plank and break your leg, what would become of me and the baby?"

"I don't kuow," said the man, "what would become of any of us, for I couldn't work, and we should all starve to death."

So they went on, worrying and worrying, till they got to the bridge, when lo and behold! they saw that since they had been there last, a new bridge had been built, and they crossed over it in perfect safety, and found they might have spared themselves all their anxiety.

Now that is just what the proverb means; never waste your worrying on what you think *may possibly* be going to happen; don't think, "Oh, suppose it should rain to-morrow so that I can't go out," or, "What should I do if I should have a headache the day of the party?"

Half the time the troubles we look for do not come, and, as I said, it is never worth while to *waste* worrying.

Perpetual Motion.

Tommy was only ten years of age, but still he was determined to obtain it. At last, one day, he ran into his father's office in ecstasies, and shouted, "Hurrah! Pop, I've got it!"

"Got what, my son?"

"Perpetual motion!" cried Tommy. "I've been watching it for the last half hour, and it works bully!" Then grasping "Pop" by the hand, "Come up in the garret and see it."

His father went up, and, sure enough, there was perpetual motion—that is, as long as there was any life left in the dog and that piece of roast beef hung to his tail.

☞A little child was asked, "Where do you live?" Turning to its mother, the little one said, "Where mother is, there I live."

VEGETINE

IN POWDER FORM

SOLD FOR

50 Cents a Package.

Dr. W. Ross Writes:

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

I have been practicing medicine twenty-five years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold Vegetine for seven years, and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

DR. W. ROSS, Druggist,
Wilton, Iowa.

September 18, 1878.

VEGETEINE.

ONE PACKAGE IN POWDER FORM CURED SCROFULA.

How to Reduce Your Doctors' Bills.

88 BREMEN ST., EAST BOSTON, MASS.,
Sept. 30, 1879.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: My little daughter Stella has been afflicted a long time with *Scrofula*, suffering everything. I employed different physicians in East Boston, but they helped her none. I bought some of your *Powder Form Vegetine* and my wife steeped it and gave it to the child according to the directions, and we were surprised in a fortnight's time to see how the child had gained in flesh and strength. She is now gaining every day, and I can cheerfully recommend your remedy to be the best we ever tried.

Respectfully Yours,
J. T. WEBB.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

2t15

The Promoter and Perfector of Assimilation.

The Reformer and Vitalizer of the Blood.

The Producer and Invigorator of Nerve and Muscle.

The Builder and Supporter of Brain Power.

Fellows' Compound Syrup is composed of Ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results.

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By Increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect, caused by grief, weary, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute or Chronic Congestion of the lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name, no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

Look out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in watermark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price, $1.50 per bottle; six for $7.50.

Sold by all Druggists.

For sale by Partridge Bros., Augusta. 26t29†

KIDNEY-WORT

The Only Remedy

THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON

THE LIVER,
THE BOWELS,
and the KIDNEYS.

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

Why Are We Sick?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE

BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

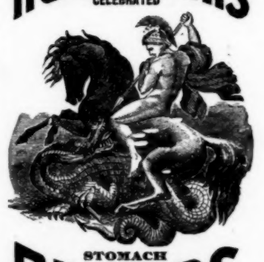
Why Suffer Bilious pains and aches?
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation?
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys?
Why endure nervous or sick headaches?
Why have sleepless nights?

Use KIDNEY-WORT *and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and* One package will make six qts of Medicine. *Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, $1.00.*

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
(Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED



STOMACH

BITTERS

The Bitters invariably remedy yellowness of the complexion and whites of the eyes, pains in the right side and under the right shoulder-blade, furred tongue, high-colored urine, nausea, vertigo, dyspepsia, constipation, heaviness of the head, mental despondency, and every other manifestation or accompaniment of a disordered condition of the liver. The stomach, bowels and kidneys also experience their regulating and tonic influence.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally. 1y32

ORGAN BEATTY PIANO

NEW STYLE 33 Stops, 2 set Golden Tongue Reeds, 6 Octs, 5 Knee Swells, Walnut Case, warm'd & carv'd Stool & Book $205. New Pianos, Stool, Cover & Book, $142 to $185. Before you buy send to me to write me. Illustrated Newspaper sent Free. Address DANL. F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey. 1y46

$55:66 Agents Profit per Week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. $4 Outfit free. E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 215 Fulton St. N. Y. 6m46

PHOTOGRAPH VISITING CARDS. Circular and 60 samples for 10c. SEAVY BROS., Northford, Ct. 6m50

50 perfumed cards, best assortment ever offered, 10c. Agts. outfit 10c. Conn. Card Co., Northford, Ct. 6m50

30 SUPERB Snowflake, Chromo, Marble, etc., cards, 10c. Outfit 10c. C. A. Vick, Arbela, Mich. 3m13

BIG pay.—With stencil outfits. What cost 4 cents sells rapidly for 50 cents. Catalogue free. S. M. Spencer, 112 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass. 6m41

How a Life WAS SAVED.

THE LIFE OF CHAS. S. PRENTICE,

Saved

By the Use of

WARNER'S SAFE Kidney and Liver CURE!!

The following letter proves that BRIGHT'S DISEASE in its worst form, IS CURABLE:

TOLEDO, O., September 25, 1879.

Messrs. H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.—Gentlemen: Having escaped death from Bright's disease by the use of your Remedy, I feel it a duty not only to acknowledge my gratitude to you personally, but also to bring my case before the public, and have those who are suffering similarly to judge whether a medicine not prepared by the "regulars" will cure this frightful malady or not.

In the summer of 1872 I was first taken ill with symptoms which, I was informed, were those of Bright's disease. I went to Marquette, Mich., and called to my aid a physician of noted ability. After remaining a considerable time under his care I found no improvement; on the contrary, my disease was considerably aggravated. I next placed myself in charge of one of the first physicians in Toledo, O., with no better result. I was then induced to try the skill of an eminent medical man in New York, and remained under his care six months. Finding myself growing steadily weaker, with no abatement of the kidney derangement, I began to despair of ever getting well.

In the summer of 1875 my friends intended me to go abroad, thinking that the sea voyage, together with the superior skill of foreign medical men, might effect a cure. I succeeded in gaining an introduction to the celebrated Dr. Declat of Paris, and remained under his care fifteen months. He used in my case what is known as the carbolic treatment, and then every method which the most scientific men of the profession on the continent were known to employ. No improvement being apparent, the services of Dr. B., a gentleman of equal eminence, were next solicited. Seven months of careful treatment by this kind gentleman, brought me to the beginning of the aggravated symptoms of the disease. With swollen limbs, disordered liver, impaired digestion and serious irregularities of the heart, I proceeded to Manchester, Eng., and for five months my case baffled the skill of Dr. Roberts, one of the ablest men of his profession in England, and author of a work on diseases of the kidneys. His great knowledge did not avail in my case; and, finally, despairing of any improvement, much less a cure, I returned to my native land in the belief that I must soon die.

When I reached home two physicians were summoned, who, on subjecting samples of the urine to the test of heat and acid, discovered the presence of albumen in large proportion, while the microscope showed numerous casts. All this, together with the despairing look of my physicians, forced the agonizing conviction that death was inevitable. I then dismissed my medical attendants, with the intention of letting nature struggle on unaided to the end; for my confidence in the ability of medical men to cope with disordered kidneys had become, to say the least, greatly lessened. At this time I weighed myself in the presence of several friends in the wholesale grocery establishment of Emerson & Co., Toledo, Ohio, and turned the scales at 212 1-2 pounds, 67 1-2 pounds more than my ordinary weight when in health; in other words, the tissues of my body were saturated with 67 1-2 pounds, or about 81-2 gallons of water.

Finally, while listlessly lingering in pain and anguish, I was informed by a lady residing on Plymouth Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., that one Charles Craig of Charlotte, had discovered a remedy for Bright's Disease, with which he had cured himself and many others. I immediately repaired to his residence by the lake, and after a treatment of five weeks with the remedy (now called "WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE"), all my symptoms abated, and I began to feel that I was almost as well man. I returned home, taking with me a quantity of the medicine, and now, although months have elapsed since I took the last dose, I joyfully declare myself absolutely well, both in mind and body.

Should you have occasion in the future to use this letter, you are at liberty to do